

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
EASTERN DIVISION

ANDREW THACKER,

Plaintiff,

v.

Meta Platforms, Inc., Facebook Holdings,
LLC, Facebook Operations, LLC, Facebook
Payments, Inc., Facebook Technologies, LLC,
Instagram, LLC, & Siculus, Inc.,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:22-cv-3207

COMPLAINT

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. Over the last two decades, more and more of our lives have moved onto social media platforms and other digital public spaces. In this vast, still largely unregulated universe of digital public spaces, which are privately owned and primarily run for profit, there exists tension between what is best for technology companies' profit margins and what is best for the individual user (especially the predictable adolescent user) and for society. Business models are often built around maximizing user engagement, not to ensure that users engage with the platform and one another in safe and healthy ways. Technology companies focus on maximizing time spent on their platforms, not time well spent. In recent years, there has been growing concern about the impact of digital technologies, particularly social media, on the mental health and well-being of adolescents. Many researchers argue that social media facilitates cyberbullying, contributes to obesity and eating disorders, instigates sleep deprivation to achieve around-the-clock platform engagement, encourages children to negatively compare themselves to others and develop a broad discontentment for life, and has been connected to depression, anxiety, self-harm, and ultimately suicide ideation, suicide attempts, and completed suicide.

2. This matter arises from an egregious breach of the public trust by Defendant Meta Platforms, Inc. ("Meta"). Meta was originally incorporated in Delaware on July 29, 2004, as "TheFacebook, Inc." On September 20, 2005, the company changed its name to "Facebook, Inc." On October 28, 2021, the company assumed its current designation. While Plaintiff has attempted to identify the specific Meta subsidiary(s) that committed each of the acts alleged in this Complaint, Plaintiff was not always able to do so, in large part due to ambiguities in Meta's and its subsidiaries' own documents, public representations, and lack of public information. However, upon information and belief, Meta oversees the operations of its various platforms and subsidiaries, some of which have been identified and are listed below. For this reason, unless otherwise specified, the shorthand "Meta" contemplates the apparent control that Defendant Meta Platforms, Inc. wields over the subject social networks' overall operations and, therefore, further refers to its various subsidiaries and predecessors. To the extent this assumption is incorrect, the knowledge of which Meta subsidiary, current or former, is responsible for specific conduct is

knowledge solely within Defendants' possession, the details of which Plaintiff should be permitted to elucidate during the discovery phase.

3. Meta knowingly exploited its most vulnerable users—children throughout the world—to drive corporate profit. Meta operates the world's largest family of social networks, enabling billions of users worldwide to connect, view, and share content through mobile devices, personal computers, and virtual reality headsets. A user does not have to pay to create an account. Instead of charging account holders to access the platform, Meta became one of the world's most valuable companies from the sale of advertisement placements to marketers across its various platforms and applications. For example, upon information and belief, Meta generated \$69.7 billion from advertising in 2019, more than 98% of its total revenue for the year. Meta can generate such revenues by marketing its user base to advertisers. Meta collects and analyzes data to assemble virtual dossiers on its users, covering hundreds if not thousands of user-specific data segments. This data collection and analysis allows advertisers to micro-target advertising and advertising dollars to very specific categories of users, who can be segregated into pools or lists using Meta's data segments. Only a fraction of these data segments come from content that is explicitly designated by users for publication or explicitly provided by users in their account profiles. Many of these data segments are collected by Meta through surveillance of each user's activity on the platform and off the platform, including behavioral surveillance that users are not even aware of, like navigation paths, watch time, and hover time. At bottom, the larger Meta's user database grows, the more time the users spend on the database, and the more detailed information that Meta can extract from its users, the more money Meta makes.

4. Defendants have intentionally designed their products to maximize users' screen time, using complex algorithms designed to exploit human psychology and driven by advanced computer algorithms and artificial intelligence available to two of the largest technology companies in the world. Defendants have progressively modified their products to promote problematic and excessive use that they know threatens the actuation of addictive and self-destructive behavioral patterns.

5. Two Meta products, the [www.Facebook.com](https://www.facebook.com) (“Facebook”) and [www.Instagram.com](https://www.instagram.com) (“Instagram”) websites and respective interrelated apps (collectively “Meta 2”), rank among the most popular social networking products, with more than two billion combined users worldwide. It is estimated that nine out of ten teens use social media platforms, with the average teen using the platforms roughly three hours per day. Given the delicate, developing nature of the teenage brain and Meta’s creation of social media platforms designed to be addictive, it comes as no surprise that we are now grappling with the ramifications of Meta’s growth-at-any-cost approach, to wit, a generation of children physiologically entrapped by products the effects of which collectively result in long-lasting adverse impact on their rapidly evolving and notoriously precarious mental health.

6. As of October 2021, Facebook had roughly 2.91 billion monthly active users, thus reaching 59% of the world’s social networking population, the only social media platform to reach over half of all social media users. Instagram has become the most popular photo sharing social media platform amongst teenagers and young adults in the United States, with over 57 million users below the age of eighteen, meaning that 72 percent of America’s youth use Instagram.

7. A user’s “feed” on both Facebook and Instagram is comprised of an endless series of photos, videos, text captions, and comments posted by accounts that the user follows, along with advertising and content specifically selected and promoted by Instagram and Facebook.

8. Instagram also features a “discover” page where a user is shown an endless feed of content that is selected by an algorithm designed by Instagram based upon the users’ data profile: demographics, prior activity in the platform, and other data points. Meta has added similar features to Facebook on the apps “menu” and “watch” sections.

9. Over the past decade or so, Meta has added features and promoted the use of auto-playing short videos and temporary posts on Facebook and Instagram, with the former being referred to as “Reels,” while the latter is referred to as Instagram “Stories.”

10. Facebook and Instagram notify users through text and email of activity that might be of interest, which is designed to and does prompt users to open Facebook and Instagram and be exposed to content selected by the platforms to maximize the length of time and amount of content viewed by the user. Facebook and Instagram include many other harm causing features, as discussed below.

11. Plaintiff brings claims of strict liability based upon Defendants' defective design of their social media products that renders such products not reasonably safe for ordinary consumers in general and minors in particular. It is technologically feasible to design social media products that substantially decrease the incidence and magnitude of harm to ordinary consumers and minors arising from their foreseeable use of Defendants' products with a negligible increase in production cost.

12. Plaintiff also brings claims for strict liability based on Defendants' failure to provide adequate warnings to minor users and their parents of the danger of mental, physical, and emotional harms arising from the foreseeable use of their social media products.

13. Plaintiff also brings claims for common law negligence arising from Defendants' unreasonably dangerous social media products and their failure to warn of such dangers. Defendants knew or, in the exercise of ordinary care, should have known that their social media products were harmful to a significant percentage of their minor users and failed to re-design their products to ameliorate these harms or warn minor users and their parents of dangers arising out of the foreseeable use of their products. Defendants intentionally created an attractive nuisance to children, but simultaneously failed to provide adequate safeguards from the harmful effects they knew were occurring.

14. The addictive qualities of Defendants' products and their harmful algorithms are not fully known or appreciated by minor users or their parents. Like others, Plaintiff only recently learned the truth about Meta's increasingly detrimental effect on teenagers when Frances Haugen,

a former Facebook employee turned whistleblower, came forward with internal documents showing that Meta was aware that its platforms and products cause significant harm to its users, especially children. Rather than making meaningful changes to safeguard the health and safety of its adolescent users, Meta has consistently chosen to prioritize profit over safety by continuing to implement and require its users to submit to product components that increase the frequency and duration of users' engagement, resulting in the pernicious harms described in greater detail below.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

15. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction over this case under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a) because the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000 and Plaintiff and Defendants are residents of different states.

16. This Court has specific personal jurisdiction over Defendants Facebook and Instagram because these Defendants transact business in the State of Ohio and purposely avail themselves of the benefits of transacting business with Ohio residents. Plaintiff's claims set forth herein arise out of and/or relate to Defendants' activities in the State of Ohio and purposeful availment of the benefits of transacting business here and the exercise of personal jurisdiction by this Court comports with traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

17. Defendants interface with a significant percentage of the population of the State of Ohio relating to use of the products at issue in this case, and interact extensively with—send messages, notifications, and communications to—and provide a myriad of other interactive services and recommendations to users Defendants expect and know to be in the State of Ohio.

18. Defendants advertise extensively in Ohio, through contractual relationships with third-party “partners” who advertise on their behalf via electronic and internet-based platforms and devices. Meta also has agreements with cell phone manufacturers and/or providers and/or retailers, who often pre-install its products on mobile devices prior to sale and without regard to the age of the intended user of each such device. That is, even though Defendants are prohibited from

providing their products to users under the age of 13, by encouraging and allowing their product to be installed indiscriminately on mobile devices, Defendants actively promote and provide access to their products to the underage users in Ohio for whom those devices are intended.

19. Defendants have earned millions of dollars in annual revenue from their Ohio-related activities over the last several years arising from the use of their defective and unreasonably dangerous social media products by Ohio residents, including Plaintiff.

20. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred in the Southern District of Ohio.

III. PARTIES

Plaintiff

21. Plaintiff Andrew Thacker is an adult individual domiciled in Columbus, Ohio. Columbus, Ohio, is Plaintiff's true, fixed, and permanent home and principal establishment, to which Plaintiff has the intention of returning whenever he is absent therefrom. Plaintiff intends to remain in Columbus, Ohio, indefinitely.

Defendant Meta Platforms, Inc.

22. Meta is a Delaware corporation and multinational technology conglomerate, having its principal place of business in Menlo Park, California.

23. Meta develops and maintains social media platforms, communication platforms, and electronic devices. These platforms and products include Facebook (its self-titled app, Messenger, Messenger Kids, Marketplace, Workplace, etc.), Instagram (and its self-titled app), and a line of electronic virtual reality devices called Oculus Quest (soon to be renamed "Meta Quest"). Meta's subsidiaries include, but may not be limited to: Facebook Holdings, LLC (Delaware); Facebook Operations, LLC (Delaware); Facebook Payments Inc. (Delaware); Facebook Technologies, LLC (Delaware); FCL Tech Limited (Ireland); Instagram, LLC

(Delaware); Novi Financial, Inc. (Delaware); Runways Information Services Limited (Ireland); Scout Development LLC (Delaware); Siculus, Inc. (Delaware); and a dozen other entities whose identity or relevance is presently unclear.

Subsidiary Defendants

24. Facebook Holdings, LLC (“Facebook 1”) was incorporated in Delaware on March 11, 2020, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Meta Platforms, Inc. Facebook 1 is primarily a holding company for entities involved in Meta’s supporting and international endeavors, and its principal place of business is in Menlo Park, California. Defendant Meta is the sole member of this LLC Defendant.

25. Facebook Operations, LLC (“Facebook 2”) was incorporated in Delaware on January 8, 2012, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Meta Platforms, Inc. Facebook 2 is likely a managing entity for Meta’s other subsidiaries, and its principal place of business is in Menlo Park, California. Defendant Meta is the sole member of this LLC Defendant.

26. Facebook Payments, Inc. (“Facebook 3”) was incorporated in Florida on December 10, 2010, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Meta Platforms, Inc. Facebook 3 manages, secures, and processes payments made through Meta, among other activities, and its principal place of business is in Menlo Park, California.

27. Facebook Technologies, LLC (“Facebook 4”) was incorporated in Delaware as “Oculus VR, LLC” on March 21, 2014, and acquired by Meta on March 25, 2014. Facebook 4’s principal place of business is in Menlo Park, California, and it develops Meta’s virtual and augmented reality technology, such as the Oculus Quest line of products (soon to be renamed “Meta Quest”), among other technologies related to Meta’s various platforms. Defendant Meta is the sole member of this LLC Defendant.

28. Instagram, LLC (“Instagram”) was founded by Kevin Systrom and Mike Krieger in October 2010. In April 2012, Meta purchased the company for \$1 billion (later statements from

Meta have indicated the purchase price was closer to \$2 billion). Meta reincorporated the company on April 7, 2012, in Delaware. Currently, the company's principal place of business is in Menlo Park, CA. Instagram is a social media platform tailored for photo and video sharing. Defendant Meta is the sole member of this LLC Defendant.

29. Siculus, Inc., ("Siculus") was incorporated in Delaware on October 19, 2011, and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Meta. Siculus supports Meta platforms by constructing data facilities and other projects. Siculus's principal place of business is in Menlo Park, CA.

IV. GENERAL FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. Teenagers Are Particularly Vulnerable to the Perils of Excessive Social Media Use.

30. Emerging research shows that the human brain is still developing during adolescence in ways consistent with adolescents' demonstrated psychosocial immaturity. Specifically, adolescents' brains are not yet fully developed in regions related to risk evaluation, emotion regulation, and impulse control. The frontal lobes—and, in particular, the prefrontal cortex—of the brain play an essential part in higher-order cognitive functions, impulse control, and executive decision-making. These regions of the brain are central to the process of planning and decision-making, including the evaluation of future consequences and the weighing of risk and reward. They are also essential to the ability to control emotions and inhibit impulses. MRI studies have shown that the prefrontal cortex is one of the last regions of the brain to mature. During childhood and adolescence, the brain is maturing in at least two major ways. First, the brain undergoes myelination, the process through which the neural pathways connecting different parts of the brain become insulated with white fatty tissue called myelin. Second, during childhood and adolescence, the brain is undergoing "pruning"—the paring away of unused synapses, leading to more efficient neural connections. Through myelination and pruning, the brain's frontal lobes change to help the brain work faster and more efficiently, improving the "executive" functions of the frontal lobes, including impulse control and risk evaluation. This shift in the brain's

composition continues throughout adolescence and into young adulthood. In late adolescence, important aspects of brain maturation remain incomplete, particularly those involving the brain's executive functions and the coordinated activity of regions involved in emotion and cognition. As such, the part of the brain that is critical for control of impulses and emotions and mature, considered decision-making is still developing during adolescence, consistent with the demonstrated behavioral and psychosocial immaturity of juveniles.

31. Because adolescence is the period when sophisticated, essential inhibitory control functions are being established, the onset of prolonged exposure to toxic content during adolescence is particularly concerning. The extended development of the prefrontal cortex results in an adolescent brain that is largely undeveloped, highly malleable, and overwhelmingly vulnerable to long-term, irremediable effects of adverse influences, including addiction and a fractured psychological well-being.

32. The algorithms in Defendants' social media products exploit minor users' diminished decision-making capacity, impulse control, emotional maturity, and psychological resiliency caused by users' incomplete brain development. Defendants know, or in the exercise of reasonable care should know, that because their minor users' frontal lobes are not fully developed, such users are much more likely to sustain serious physical and psychological harm through their social media use than adult users. Nevertheless, Defendants have failed to design their products with any protections to account for and ameliorate the psychosocial immaturity of their minor users.

33. Adolescents see themselves as increasingly unique. Paradoxically, as part of their individuation, they conform by faithfully mimicking the behavior of peers. Indeed, in defining their own emerging identity, adolescents aspire to be viewed as mature adults, and this leads them to affiliate with and emulate the personalities, images, behaviors, and preferences of those that they would like to become. During the teenage years, relationships with family members often

take a back seat to peer groups and appearance. Teens crave to identify with their peer group, achieve social approval, and become “popular.” Many teens feel deep insecurity and are self-conscious. They feel people are constantly focused on them, examining them, and judging them about everything they say and do. They struggle with the inexorable desire to be accepted and admired by their teen peers, and their biggest fear is to not fit in. This myopic desire to fit in predisposes teenagers to frequently engage in upward social comparison processes, that is, identifying and observing others that appear to be experiencing more positive outcomes, and consequently feeling worse about themselves and their own perceived shortcomings.

34. Today’s adolescents are part of Generation Z (which is loosely defined as people born between 1997 and 2012)—they are the first generation of consumers to have grown up in an entirely post-digital era, and thus are “digitally native.” The oldest members of this demographic cohort are just turning 24 this year; however, the substantial majority are believed to be still going through adolescence. Members of Generation Z spend upwards of 3 hours per day on the internet, and another 3 hours per day using social media. According to a 2018 survey by Pew Research Center, 45 percent of high school students said they used a social-media platform daily, and 24 percent said that they were online “almost constantly.”¹

35. One way that Meta’s platforms addict minors is as follows: When minors use design features such as “likes” it causes their brains to release euphoria-causing dopamine. However, as soon as dopamine is released, their euphoria is countered by dejection: minor users’ brains adapt by reducing or “downregulating” the number of dopamine receptors that are stimulated. In normal stimulatory environments, neutrality is restored after this dejection abates. However,

¹ Monica Anderson and JingJing Jiang, *Teens, Social Media and Technology* (February 3, 2022, last visited at 11:20 AM CST) <https://www.pewresearch.org/internet/2018/05/31/teens-social-media-technology-2018/>.

Defendants' algorithms are designed to exploit users' natural tendency to counteract dejection by going back to the source of pleasure for another dose of euphoria.

36. Eventually, as this pattern continues over a period of days, weeks, and months, the neurological baseline to trigger minor users' dopamine responses increases. Minors then continue to use Facebook and Instagram, not for enjoyment, but simply to feel normal. When minor users attempt to stop using Defendants' social media products, they experience the universal symptoms of withdrawal from any addictive substance including anxiety, irritability, insomnia, and craving.

37. Addictive use of social media by minors is psychologically and neurologically analogous to addiction to internet gaming disorder. Gaming addiction is a recognized in the American Psychiatric Association's 2013 Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5) (used by mental health professionals to diagnose mental disorders) and is a recognized mental health disorder by the World Health Organization and International Classification of Diseases. The diagnostic symptoms of social media addiction among minors are the same as the symptoms of addictive gaming promulgated in DSM 5 and include:

- a. Preoccupation with social media and withdrawal symptoms (sadness, anxiety, irritability) when device is taken away or use is not possible (sadness, anxiety, irritability).
- b. Tolerance, the need to spend more time using social media to satisfy the urge.
- c. Inability to reduce social media usages, unsuccessful attempts to quit gaming.
- d. Giving up other activities, loss of interest in previously enjoyed activities due to social media usage.
- e. Continuing to use social media despite problems.

- f. Deceiving family members or others about the amount of time spent on social media.
- g. The use of social media to relieve negative moods, such as guilt or hopelessness; and
- h. Jeopardizing school or work performance or relationships due to social media usage.

38. Defendants' advertising profits are directly tied to the amount of time that its users spend online. Thus, Defendants enhance advertising revenue by maximizing users' time online through a product design that addicts them to the platform, in part by directing them to content that is progressively more stimulating. However, reasonable minor users and their parents do not expect that online social media platforms are psychologically and neurologically addictive.

39. Defendants' products could feasibly report the frequency and duration of their minor users' screen time to their parents at negligible cost. This would enable parents to track the frequency, time, and duration of their minor child's social media, identify and address problems arising from such use, and better exercise their rights and responsibilities as parents.

40. Social comparisons on social media are frequent and are especially likely to be upward, as social media provides a continuous stream of information about other people's accomplishments.² Past research suggests that social comparisons occur automatically; when individuals encounter information about another person, their own self-perceptions will be affected. The sheer number of posts in a News Feed, each offering a thumbnail sketch of each person's carefully curated and predominantly ostentatious content, yields numerous opportunities for social comparison. Although people do not typically post false information about themselves

² Jin Kyun Lee, *The Effects of Social Comparison Orientation on Psychological Well-Being in Social Networking Sites: Serial Mediation of Perceived Social Support and Self-Esteem* (2020), <https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007/s12144-020-01114-3.pdf>

online, they do engage in selective self-presentation and are more likely to post eye-catching content. As a result, individuals browsing their News Feeds are more likely to see posts about friends' exciting social activities rather than dull days at the office, affording numerous opportunities for comparisons to seemingly better-off others. Individuals with vacillating levels of self-esteem and certitude, characteristics notoriously endemic to the teenage cohort, are particularly oriented to making frequent and extreme upward social comparisons on social media, which in turn threatens their mental health. Social-media-induced social comparison often results in a discrepancy between the ideal self and the real self, thus evoking a sense of depression, deprivation, and distress, resulting in an overall aggravation of one's mental state.³ Since the early 2000s, studies have shown that frequent upward social comparison results in lower self-esteem and reduced overall mental health.⁴ It has also long been known that individuals who are more likely to engage in self-comparison are likewise more likely to have negative outcomes when using social media. To cope with wavering self-esteem, digitally native adolescents often become envious of others and resort to cyberbullying to deconstruct the point of comparison's perceived superiority and preserve an increasingly delicate ego. These natural dynamics in youth are exacerbated to psychologically injurious levels by Meta's platforms' progressively toxic environment worsened by its 2018 shift to engagement-based ranking, which is discussed in further detail below.

41. The dangers associated with teenager's proclivity to engage in protracted upward social comparison while on social media is compounded by Meta's deft and discreet construction

³ This schism between the ideal self and the real self, and the attendant dissatisfaction with reality, is further exacerbated by Meta's use of physical-augmentation technology, which allows users to utilize photo and video filters to make remove blemishes, make the face appear thinner, and lighten the skin-tone, all to make themselves appear more "attractive."

⁴ Claire Midgley, *When Every Day is a High School Reunion: Social Media Comparisons and Self-Esteem* (2020), https://www.researchgate.net/publication/342490065_When_Every_Day_is_a_High_School_Reunion_Social_Media_Comparisons_and_Self-Esteem

of an atmosphere capable of exploiting the impulse control issues of even the most mature adults, thereby unleashing upon the public a product that is predictably highly addictive. Some of Meta’s key features that make the platforms highly addictive include the use of intermittent variable rewards (“IVR”) and its Facial Recognition System (“FRS”).

42. IVR is a method used to addict a user to an activity by spacing out dopamine triggering stimuli with dopamine gaps—a method that allows for anticipation and craving to develop and strengthens the addiction with each payout. The easiest way to understand this term is by imagining a slot machine. You pull the lever (intermittent action) with the hope of winning a prize (variable reward). In the same way, you refresh Meta’s feeds, endure the brief delay, and then learn if anyone has tagged you in a photo, mentioned you in a post, sent you a message, or liked, commented on, or shared either of your posts. As explained below, Meta spaces out notifications of likes and comments into multiple bursts (dopamine gaps), rather than notifying users in real time, to maximize the platforms’ addictiveness.

43. Engineered to meet the evolving demands of the “attention economy,”⁵ a term used to describe the supply and demand of a person’s attention, which is a highly valuable commodity for internet websites, in February 2009, Meta introduced perhaps its most conspicuous form of IVR: its “Like” button; Instagram launched that same year and came ready-made with a like function shaped as a heart. Additional features of Meta’s IVR include its delay-burst notification system, comments, posts, shares, and other dopamine-triggering content. Instagram’s notification algorithm delays notifications to deliver them in spaced-out, larger bursts. Facebook likely uses a similar feature. These designs take advantage of users’ dopamine-driven desire for social validation and optimizes the balance of negative and positive feedback signals to addict users.

⁵ The business model is simple: The more attention a platform can pull from its users, the more effective its advertising space becomes, allowing it to charge advertisers more.

44. Other psychological manipulations used to intertwine social media users include, but are not limited to: (1) the FRS system, which has already collected for distribution to various third-parties a billion individual facial recognition templates and is otherwise used by Meta to identify and tag people in photos; (2) Meta’s use of wavy dots to reflect that someone is currently writing you a message, which is designed to keep you on the platform until you receive the message or shorten the time for you to return and check for a message; and (3) the concept of social reciprocity, a variance of quid pro quo, pursuant to which Meta alerts you when someone has read your message, which encourages the receivers to respond—because the sender knows the message has been read—and simultaneously prompts the sender to return to check for the seemingly inevitable response. In sum, this perilous amalgamation of intense psychological vulnerability and targeted exploitation foreseeably results in an increased risk of a variety of harms for today’s youth, including, but not limited to, social media addiction, withdrawal—from friends, family, and social and academic advancement—lack of focus, anxiety, body dysmorphia, eating disorders, death resulting from eating disorders, depression, difficulty sleeping, fatigue, headaches, migraines, loss of vision, eye strain, self-harm, and suicide among other harms.

B. Meta Knowingly Exploits Teenage Vulnerabilities for Unjust Gain.

45. Enacted in 1998 and finalized by a U.S. Federal Trade Commission rulemaking in 2000, the Children’s Online Privacy Protection Act, or “COPPA,” regulates the conditions under which commercial web sites that either target children under age 13 or have actual knowledge of children under age 13 using their site can collect and use information about them. As a result of COPPA, website operators must obtain “verifiable parental consent” from parents prior to the collection and use of information about children under age 13. Meta has chosen to avoid these obligations by purporting to ban all those younger than 13 through its terms of service.

46. Meta states that children under the age of thirteen are prohibited from having Meta accounts, but Meta knowingly lacks effective age-verification protocols. Since at least 2011, Meta

has known that its age-verification protocols are largely inadequate, then estimating that it removes 20,000 children under age 13 from Facebook every day. The problem has not been remediated, as Meta removed at least six hundred thousand underage users in 2021. Zuckerberg himself has stated that, notwithstanding the spirit of COPPA, younger children should be allowed to get on Facebook.

47. Defendants do not charge their users to use their platforms, but instead receive money from advertisers who pay a premium to target advertisements to specific categories of people as studied and sorted by Meta's algorithms. Thus, Defendants generate revenue based upon the total time spent on the application, which directly correlates with the number of advertisements that can be shown to each user.

48. Meta, as originally conceived, ostensibly functioned like an enormous virtual bulletin board, where content was published by authors. But Meta has evolved over time with the addition of numerous features and products designed by Meta to engage users. The earliest of these—the search function and the “like” button—were primarily user-controlled features. In more recent years, however, Meta has taken a more active role in shaping the user-experience on the platform with more complex features and products. The most visible of these are curated recommendations, which are pushed to each user in a steady stream as the user navigates the website, and in notifications sent to the user's smartphone and email addresses when the user is disengaged with the platform. These proprietary Meta products include News Feed (a newsfeed of stories and posts published on the platform, some of which are posted by your connections, and others that are suggested for you by Meta), People You May Know (introductions to persons with common connections or background), Suggested for You, Groups You Should Join, and Discover (recommendations for Meta groups to join). These curated and bundled recommendations are developed through sophisticated algorithms. As distinguished from the earliest search functions that were used to navigate websites during the Internet's infancy, Meta's algorithms are not based exclusively on user requests or even user inputs. Meta's algorithms combine the user's profile

(e.g., the information posted by the user on the platform) and the user’s dossier (the data collected and synthesized by Meta to which Meta assigns categorical designations), make assumptions about that user’s interests and preferences, make predictions about what else might appeal to the user, and then make very specific recommendations of posts and pages to view and groups to visit and join based on rankings that will optimize Meta’s key performance indicators.

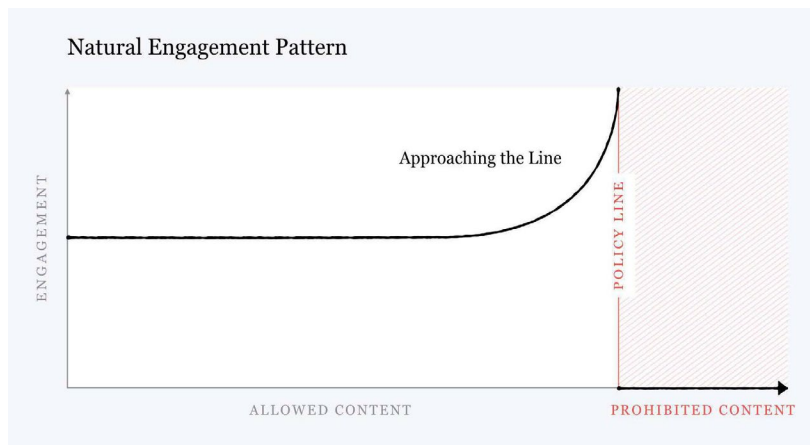
49. Equipped with ample information about the risks of social media, the ineffectiveness of its age-verification protocols, and the mental processes of teens, Meta has expended significant effort to attract preteens to its products, including substantial investments in designing products that would appeal to children ages 10-to-12. Meta views pre-teens as a valuable, unharnessed commodity, so valuable that it has contemplated whether there is a way to engage children during play dates.⁶ Meta’s unabashed willingness to target children—in the face of its conscious, long-standing, plainly deficient age-verification protocols—demonstrates the depths to which Meta is willing to reach to maintain and increase its profit margin.

50. Faced with the potential for reduction in value due to its declining number of users, in or around early 2018, Meta (and likely Meta 2) revamped its interface to transition away from chronological ranking, which organized the interface according to when content was posted or sent, to prioritize Meaningful Social Interactions, or “MSI,” which emphasizes users’ connections’ interactions, e.g., likes and comments, and gives greater significance to the interactions of connections that appeared to be the closest to users. To effectuate this objective, Facebook developed and employed an “amplification algorithm” to execute engagement-based ranking, which considers a post’s likes, shares, and comments, as well as a respective user’s past interactions with similar content, and exhibits the post in the user’s newsfeed if it otherwise meets

⁶ Georgia Wells and Jeff Horwitz, *Facebook’s Effort to Attract Preteens Goes Beyond Instagram Kids, Documents Show* (2021), <https://www.wsj.com/articles/facebook-instagram-kids-tweens-attract-11632849667>

certain benchmarks. The algorithm covertly operates on the proposition that intense reactions invariably compel attention. As it measures reactions and contemporaneously immerses users in the most reactive content, and negative content routinely elicits passionate reactions, the algorithm effectively works to steer users toward the most negative content.

51. Meta CEO Zuckerberg publicly recognized this in a 2018 post, in which he demonstrated the correlation between engagement and sensational content that is so extreme that it impinges upon Meta’s own ethical limits, with the following chart:⁷



52. The algorithm controls what appears in each user’s News Feed and promotes content that is objectionable and harmful to many users. In one internal report, Meta concluded that “[o]ur approach has had unhealthy side effects on important slices of public content, such as politics and news,” with one data scientist noting that “[t]his is an increasing liability.” In other internal memos, Meta concluded that because of the new algorithm, “[m]isinformation, toxicity, and violent content are inordinately prevalent.” Other documents show that Meta employees also discussed Meta’s motive for changing its algorithm—namely, that users began to interact less with the platform, which became a worrisome trend for Meta’s bottom line. Meta found that the inflammatory content that the new algorithm was feeding to users fueled their return to the

⁷ Mark Zuckerberg, *A Blueprint for Content Governance and Enforcement*, FACEBOOK, <https://www.facebook.com/notes/751449002072082/> (last visited January 8, 2022).

platform and led to more engagement, which, in turn, helped Meta sell more of the digital ads that generate most of its revenue. All told, Meta's algorithm optimizes for angry, divisive, and polarizing content because it'll increase its number of users and the time users stay on the platform per viewing session, which thereby increases its appeal to advertisers, thereby increasing its overall value and profitability.

53. Upon information in belief, at least as far back as 2019, Meta initiated, *inter alia*, a Proactive Incident Response experiment, which began researching the effect of Meta on the mental health of today's youth.⁸ Meta's own in-depth analyses show significant mental-health issues stemming from the use of Instagram among teenage girls, many of whom linked suicidal thoughts and eating disorders to their experiences on the app.⁹ Meta's researchers have repeatedly found that Instagram is harmful for a sizable percentage of teens that use the platform. In an internal presentation from 2019, Meta researchers concluded that "[w]e make body issues worse for one in three teen girls," and "[t]eens blame Instagram for increases in the rate of anxiety and depression." Similarly, in a March 2020 presentation posted to Meta's internal message board, researchers found that "[t]hirty-two percent of teen girls said that when they feel bad about their bodies, Instagram made them feel worse." Sixty-six percent of teen girls and forty-six percent of teen boys have experienced negative social comparisons on Instagram. Thirteen-and-one-half percent of teen-girl Instagram users say the platform makes thoughts of "suicide and self-injury" worse. Seventeen percent of teen-girl Instagram users say the platform makes "[e]ating issues" worse. Instagram users are twice as likely to develop an eating disorder as those who don't use social media.

⁸ See *Protecting Kids Online: Testimony from a Facebook Whistleblower*, United States Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, & Transportation, Sub-Committee on Consumer Protection, Product Safety, and Data Security, <https://www.c-span.org/video/?515042-1/whistleblower-frances-haugen-calls-congress-regulate-facebook>

⁹ See Wall Street Journal Staff, *The Facebook Files* (2021), <https://www.wsj.com/articles/the-facebook-files-11631713039?mod=bigtop-breadcrumb>

54. Meta is aware that teens often lack the ability to self-regulate. Meta is further aware that, despite the platforms' adverse impact to teenage users' well-being, the absence of impulse control often renders teens powerless to oppose the platforms' allure. Meta is conscious of the fact that the platform dramatically exacerbates bullying and other difficulties prevalent within the high school experience, as the reach of the same now affects users within the ideally otherwise safe confines of the home. The advent of social media largely occurred after today's parents became adults, the consequence being a large swath of parents that lack the context needed to appreciate the contemporary perils of Meta and Instagram, who are likewise ill-equipped to offer advice sufficient to effectively mitigate against it.

55. The shift from chronological ranking to the algorithm modified the social networking environment in such a way that it created a new iteration of the Meta experience, one that is profoundly more negative, one that exploits some of the known psychological vulnerabilities of Facebook's most susceptible patronage, to wit, juveniles, resulting in a markedly enlarged threat to the cohort's mental health and the related frequency of suicidal ideation.

56. Excessive screen time is harmful to adolescents' mental health, sleep patterns, emotional well-being. Defendants' products lack any warnings that foreseeable product use can disrupt healthy sleep patterns, or specific warnings to parents when their child's product usage exceeds healthy levels or occurs during sleep hours, rendering the platforms unreasonably dangerous. Reasonable and responsible parents are not able to accurately monitor their child's screen time because most adolescents own or can obtain access to mobile devices and engage in social media use outside their parents' presence.

57. Meta professes to have implemented protective measures to counteract the well-established dangers of its sites' customized, doggedly harmful content; however, its protocols apply only to content conveyed in English and removes only three-to-five percent of harmful content. Meta knows its quality-control and age-verification protocols are woefully ineffective,

but Meta is either unwilling or incapable of properly managing its platforms. This is consistent with its established pattern of recognizing, and subsequently ignoring, the needs of its underage users and its obligation to create a suitable environment accessible only by its age-appropriate users, all in the interest of reaping obscene profit.

C. Plaintiff Expressly Disclaims Any and All Claims Seeking to Hold Defendants Liable as the Publisher or Speaker of Any Content Provided, Posted, or Created by Third Parties.

58. Plaintiff seeks to hold Defendants accountable for their own alleged acts and omissions. Plaintiff's claims arise from Defendants' status as the designer and marketer of dangerously defective social media products, not as the speaker or publisher of third-party content.

59. Plaintiff alleges that Defendants failed to warn minor users and their parents of known dangers arising from anticipated use of their social media platforms. None of Plaintiff's claims rely on treating Defendants as the publisher or speaker of any third-party's words. Plaintiff's claims seek to hold Defendants accountable for their own allegedly wrongful acts and omissions, not for the speech of others or for any attempts by Defendants to restrict access to objectionable content.

60. Plaintiff is not alleging that Defendants are liable for what third parties have said, but for what Defendants did or did not do.

61. None of Plaintiff's claims for relief set forth herein require treating Defendants as a speaker or publisher of content posted by third parties. Rather, Plaintiff seeks to hold Defendants liable for their own speech and their own silence in failing to warn of foreseeable dangers arising from the anticipated use of their products. Defendants could manifestly fulfill their legal duty to design reasonably safe products and furnish adequate warnings of foreseeable dangers arising out of their products, without altering, deleting, or modifying the content of a single third-party post or communication.

V. PLAINTIFF-SPECIFIC ALLEGATIONS

62. Plaintiff Andrew Thacker is a twenty-two year old male who has been a heavy user of the Meta platform(s).

63. Shortly after registering to use the Meta platform(s), Plaintiff began engaging in addictive and problematic use of the platform(s). Plaintiff's interest in any activity other than viewing and posting on the Meta platform(s) progressively declined.

64. Prompted by the addictive design of Defendants' product(s), and the constant notifications that Defendants' platform(s) pushed to Plaintiff 24 hours a day, Plaintiff developed a compulsion to engage with the Meta Platform(s) and began getting less and less sleep.

65. As a proximate result of his compulsion to interact with the Meta platform(s), and specifically due to recommendations and content Defendants selected and showed to Plaintiff, initially a minor user of the Meta platform(s), Plaintiff subsequently developed injuries including, but not limited to, social media compulsion, multiple periods of suicidal ideation, depression, severe anxiety, and a reduced inclination or ability to sleep.

66. Defendants have designed the Meta platforms(s) to allow minor users, as Plaintiff was, to become addicted to and abuse their products without the consent of the users' parents.

67. Defendants have specifically designed the Meta platform(s) to be attractive nuisances to underage users but failed to exercise the ordinary care owed to underage business invitees to prevent the rampant, foreseeable, and deleterious impact on minor users that access the Meta platform(s).

68. Plaintiff was not aware of the addictive and mentally harmful effects of the Meta platform(s) when Plaintiff began to use the products. Defendants not only failed to warn Plaintiff of the dangers of social media compulsion, sleep deprivation, and problematic use of the Meta platform(s), but misrepresented the safety, utility, and non-addictive properties of their products. For example, the head of Instagram testified under oath at a December 8, 2021, Senate Committee

hearing that Instagram does not addict its users. By admission, Facebook and Instagram are products (Meta's Vice President of Messaging Products Loredana Crisan, *Celebrating 10 Years of Messenger With New Features* (August 25, 2021, last visited July 29, 2022, at 1:10 PM CST) <https://about.fb.com/news/2021/08/messenger-10th-birthday/>), the safety of which of was not duly addressed prior to public distribution (*Our Progress Addressing Challenges and Innovating Responsibly* (September 21, 2021, last visited July 29, 2022, at 1:17 PM CST) <https://about.fb.com/news/2021/09/our-progress-addressing-challenges-and-innovating-responsibly/>). Meta intentionally designed Facebook and Instagram to elicit intermittent dopamine releases within users' brains, a behavior modification scheme devised to surreptitiously ensnare users in an infinite loop of platform use and dopamine withdrawal:

When Facebook was getting going, I had these people who would come up to me and they would say, 'I'm not on social media.' And I would say, 'OK. You know, you will be.' And then they would say, 'No, no, no. I value my real-life interactions. I value the moment. I value presence. I value intimacy.' And I would say . . . 'We'll get you eventually.' I don't know if I really understood the consequences of what I was saying, because [of] the unintended consequences of a network when it grows to a billion or 2 billion people and . . . it literally changes your relationship with society, with each other . . . It probably interferes with productivity in weird ways. God only knows what it's doing to our children's brains. The thought process that went into building these applications, Facebook being the first of them . . . was all about: 'How do we consume as much of your time and conscious attention as possible? And that means that we need to sort of give you a little dopamine hit every once in a while, because someone liked or commented on a photo or a post or whatever. And that's going to get you to contribute more content, and that's going to get you . . . more likes and comments.' It's a social-validation feedback loop . . . exactly the kind of thing that a hacker like myself would come up with, because you're exploiting a vulnerability in human psychology. The inventors, creators—it's me, it's Mark [Zuckerberg], it's Kevin Systrom on Instagram, it's all of these people—understood this consciously. And we did it anyway.¹⁰

¹⁰ Ellie Silverman, *Facebook's First President, on Facebook: "God only knows what it's doing to our children's brains"* (November 9, 2017, last visited July 29, 2022, at 1:54 PM CST) <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/the-switch/wp/2017/11/09/facebook-s-first-president-on-facebook-god-only-knows-what-its-doing-to-our-childrens-brains/>.

69. As a result of Plaintiff's extensive and problematic use of the Meta platform(s), he has developed numerous health conditions that he still struggles with until this day.

VI. CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

OHIO PRODUCT LIABILITY ACT—DESIGN DEFECT

70. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each preceding and succeeding paragraph as though set forth fully at length herein.

71. Plaintiff pleads all Claims for Relief of this Complaint in the broadest sense, pursuant to all laws that may apply under choice-of-law principles, including the law of Plaintiff's resident State, Ohio. Plaintiff pleads this Claim for Relief under all applicable product liability acts, statutes, and laws of the State of Ohio.

72. At all relevant times, DEFENDANTS designed, formulated, developed, managed, operated, inspected, tested (or not), marketed, controlled, advertised, promoted, and or benefited from the products and platforms that Plaintiff used.

73. Facebook and Instagram were designed and intended to be used as social media platforms.

74. Under Ohio Rev. Code § 2307.75(A), the Ohio Products Liability Act provides that a product is defectively designed "if, at the time it left the control of its manufacturer, the foreseeable risks associated with its design or formulation as determined pursuant to division (B) of this section exceeded the benefits associated with that design or formulation as determined pursuant to division (C) of this section."

75. Facebook and Instagram as designed were unreasonably dangerous, posed a substantial likelihood of harm, and were therefore defective because of the foreseeable risks of harm enumerated in the Complaint, risks that were known to DEFENDANTS and unknown to Plaintiff and the general public, risks that were more dangerous than a reasonably prudent

consumer would expect when using the products in their intended manner, including, but not limited to, risks of social media addiction, depression, body dysmorphia, anxiety, suicidal ideation, self-harm, thoughts of self-harm, insomnia, eating disorder, anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, death by suicide, death by eating disorder, lack of focus, ADHD, difficulty sleeping, fatigue, headaches, migraines, loss of vision, eye strain, among other harmful effects.

76. DEFENDANTS defectively designed the platforms to specifically appeal to and addict minors and young adults, who were particularly unable to appreciate the risks posed by the platforms, and particularly susceptible to harms from those products.

77. DEFENDANTS effectively designed the platforms to be addictive and take advantage of the chemical reward system of users' brains (especially young users) to create addiction and additional mental and physical health harms.

78. DEFENDANTS defectively designed platforms (Facebook and Instagram) that are unreasonably dangerous because they included features making the product addictive and likely to cause the mental and physical health harms listed above. These features include, but are not limited to: (1) engagement-based ranking (sorting content on a user's feed based on engagement or "meaningful social interactions" rather than chronology); (2) intermittent variable rewards (a system of "likes", comments, strategically-timed notifications, promoting the content of new users and users who have not posted in a while, among other features); (3) face tracking and augmentation (*i.e.*, photo and video filters designed to make users appear more attractive); (4) endless scrollable content (especially auto-playing video content such as the Instagram "Reels" content feed); (5) the interaction of these features; and (6) other features of the platform which are currently unknown and hidden from users and governments.

79. DEFENDANTS defectively designed the platforms and DEFENDANTS failed to test as to the safety of features they developed and implemented for use in the platforms. Once

DEFENDANTS did perform some product testing and had knowledge of ongoing harm to Plaintiff, they failed to adequately remedy the product defects or warn Plaintiff.

80. Facebook and Instagram do not perform as safely as a reasonable and ordinary consumer would reasonably assume and reasonably expect. Facebook and Instagram pose a risk of serious mental and physical health injuries as listed above.

81. The magnitude of the risks in the design of Facebook and Instagram significantly outweigh any benefits of such design.

82. DEFENDANTS could have utilized cost effective, reasonably feasible alternative designs to minimize these harms, such as by designing products without the harm causing features listed above, that were less addictive, less likely to cause mental health harms, while still providing an optimal social media experience and facilitating social connection.

83. DEFENDANTS could have limited the duration of login sessions to prevent harmful, extended use of the platforms, and could have designed the platforms to logout for a period of time, if excessive use occurred. It is well established in research that to effectively stay connected socially, a person only needs a limited amount of use time. Instead, DEFENDANTS designed a product that uses behavioral engineering to maximize the number of use sessions and length of use per session, resulting in serious harm to Plaintiff.

84. DEFENDANTS could have used technology to enable user-level access restrictions so that use was tied to a user's age verification, restricting those underaged from using the platforms, or other youth protecting features.

85. DEFENDANTS could have utilized cost effective, reasonably feasible alternative designs to minimize these harms, including, but not limited to:

- a. Designing platforms that did not include the features listed above while still fulfilling the social, interest, and business networking purposes of a social media platform;

- b. Default protective limits to length of use, frequency of use, or content types;
- c. Opt-in restrictions to length of use, frequency of use, or content types;
- d. Session time limits;
- e. Blocks to use during certain times of day (such as morning, during work or school periods, or during evenings);
- f. Session time notifications, warnings, or reports;
- g. Warning of health effects of use and extended use upon sign-up;
- h. Parental controls;
- i. Notification to parents regarding their child's extensive use, use during sleep hours, or exposure to harmful content on the platform,
- j. Self-limiting tools;
- k. Implementing labels on images and videos that have been edited through the platform;
- l. Age-based content filtering;
- m. General content filtering;
- n. Algorithmic (whether default or opt-in) reductions or elimination in a user's feed of potentially harmful content (*e.g.*, content that causes negative social comparison and misleading lack of realism) such as in the genres of lifestyle, influencer, beauty, fitness, success flaunting, and/or heavily edited images and videos;
- o. Algorithmic (whether default or opt-in) reductions or elimination in a user's feed of potentially harmful content, such as inappropriate or salacious content;

- p. Algorithmic (whether default or opt-in) reductions or elimination in a user's feed of potentially harmful content such as controversial, political, or emotionally weighted content;
- q. Algorithmic (whether default or opt-in) reductions or elimination in a user's feed of potentially harmful content such as content encouraging or promoting eating disorders, depressive thinking, self-harm, or suicide;
- r. Informational labelling about the misleading and unrealistic nature of the content on a user's feed and the resulting feed composite because of content editing and algorithmic recommendation, presentation, and sorting;
- s. Chronological presentation of content rather than algorithmic; and
- t. Many other less harmful alternatives.

86. Instead, DEFENDANTS designed platforms that aggressively addict users with algorithms and features that increase addictiveness, use time, frequency of use, attention stealing, engagement with the platform, mental health harms, and profit to Meta, all to the detriment of users' wellbeing.

87. It is reasonable for parents to expect that social media products that actively promote their platforms to minors will undertake reasonable efforts to notify parents when their child's use becomes excessive, occurs during sleep time, or exposes the child to harmful content. Defendants could feasibly design the products to identify minor users who are using the product excessively, using it during sleeping hours, or being exposed to harmful content, and notify their parents, at negligible cost.

88. Engagement-based ranking and intermittent variable rewards are highly addictive, promote harmful social comparison, encourage bullying and conflict, can trap users in a cycle of viewing content that is innately harmful or in a manner that is harmful, and present a false reality.

Image and video filters inflict unrealistic and biased beauty standards upon users and cause harmful social comparison based on a misleading curation of peers' appearances, especially among teenage female users.

89. The collaboration of these features multiplies the platforms' power to inflict harm by heightening the platform's addictive nature, increasing exposure to content that triggers negative social comparison, exposing users to innately harmful content, increasing time of exposure to harm, further encouraging bullying and promoting conflict, and multiplying harm in other ways.

90. The features combine to create a user interface of endless, auto-playing, image and video content, that is algorithmically sorted to place the most attention-grabbing content at the top and/or in a distilled feed that is very difficult to cease consuming, especially for young users. Content that is promoted by the algorithm is often related to beauty, success/wealth flaunting, or lifestyles, which causes negative physical or social comparison, especially among teens. Meta's algorithms also promote controversial, disturbing, negative, and/or emotionally charged content causing harm to users.

91. The combined result of these features is to present to users a false reality—it presents to users a world which is constantly controversial and negative; where most other people are exceedingly more attractive than the user; where most other people are exceedingly more successful and/or competent than the user; and which will facilitate and encourage harmful behaviors such as self-harm and eating disorders.

92. These features take advantage of biological systems, human behavior, and psychology, to addict and condition users to engage in repetitive content-consuming actions such as scrolling, "liking," and sharing content in search of repeated dopamine releases. All the while, the users' input and behavior are tracked to allow the platform to automatically tune itself to each individual user to become as addictive and difficult to stop engaging with as possible.

93. DEFENDANTS failed to design the product with adequate warnings about the likely harms of use.

94. Plaintiff used Facebook and Instagram as intended or in reasonably foreseeable ways. DEFENDANTS specifically intended for minors to use its products and were aware that minors were doing so.

95. Plaintiff's injuries—physical, emotional, and economic—were reasonably foreseeable to DEFENDANTS at the time of the products' design, marketing, and operation.

96. Facebook and Instagram were defective and unreasonably dangerous when they left DEFENDANTS' sole possession/control and were offered to users. The defects continued to exist through use by consumers, including Plaintiff, who used the products without any substantial change in the products' condition.

97. Plaintiff was injured as a direct and proximate result of the platform's defective design as described herein. The defective design of Facebook and Instagram was a proximate cause of Plaintiff's harms.

98. Plaintiff demands judgment against DEFENDANTS for compensatory, treble, and punitive damages, medical monitoring to diagnose the social media induced injuries at an earlier date to allow for timely treatment and prevention of exacerbation of injuries, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF
PRODUCTS LIABILITY—FAILURE TO WARN

99. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each preceding and succeeding paragraph as though set forth fully at length herein.

100. Plaintiff pleads all Claims for Relief of this Complaint in the broadest sense, pursuant to all laws that may apply under choice-of-law principles, including the law of Plaintiff's

resident State, Ohio. Plaintiff pleads this Claim for Relief under all applicable product liability acts, statutes, and laws of the State of Ohio.

101. At all relevant times, DEFENDANTS designed, developed, managed, operated, inspected, tested (or not), marketed, controlled, advertised, promoted, and or benefited from the products and platforms that Plaintiff used.

102. Under Ohio Rev. Code § 2307.76, DEFENDANTS' product is defective based upon inadequate warnings or instructions at the time of marketing because, when the product left the control of the manufacturer, both of the following applied: 1) DEFENDANTS knew or, in the exercise of reasonable care, should have known and a risk that is associated with the product and that allegedly caused harm for which the claimant seeks to recover compensatory damages and 2) DEFENDANTS failed to provide the warning or instruction that a manufacturer exercising reasonable care would have provided concerning the risk, in light of the likelihood that the product would cause harm of the type for which the claimant seeks to recover compensatory damages and in light of the seriousness of the harm.

103. Further, under Ohio Rev. Code § 2307.76, DEFENDANTS' product is defective based upon inadequate post-marketing warnings or instructions if, at a relevant time after it left the control of the manufacturer, both of the following applied: 1) DEFENDANTS knew or, in the exercise of reasonable care, should have known about the risk that is associated with the product and that allegedly caused the harm for which the claimant seeks to recover compensatory damages and 2) DEFENDANTS failed to provide the post-marketing warning or instruction that a manufacturer exercising reasonable care would have provided concerning that risk, in light of the likelihood that the product would cause harm of the type for which the claimant seeks to recover compensatory damages and in light of the likely seriousness of that harm.

104. DEFENDANTS knew or, by the exercise of reasonable care, should have known use of Facebook and Instagram was dangerous, harmful, and injurious when used by Plaintiff in a reasonably foreseeable manner, particularly with minors and young adults.

105. DEFENDANTS knew or, by the exercise of reasonable care, should have known ordinary consumers such as Plaintiff would not have realized the potential risks and dangers of Facebook and Instagram. Facebook and Instagram are highly addictive and likely to cause mental and physical injuries as listed above.

106. DEFENDANTS knew or, by the exercise of reasonable care, should have known that Facebook and Instagram posed risks, including the risks of social media addiction, depression, body dysmorphia, anxiety, suicidal ideation, self-harm, thoughts of self-harm, insomnia, eating disorder, anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, death by suicide, death by eating disorder, lack of focus, ADHD, difficulty sleeping, fatigue, headaches, migraines, loss of vision, eye strain, among other harmful effects, as described herein, that were known and knowable in light of scientific and medical knowledge that was generally accepted in the scientific community at the time of development, dissemination, public release, and operation of the platforms.

107. DEFENDANTS owed a duty to all reasonably foreseeable users to disclose the risks associated with the use of Facebook and Instagram.

108. DEFENDANTS breached their duty of care by failing to use reasonable care in providing adequate warnings in the platforms' sign-up warnings, and through marketing, promoting and advertising of the platforms including that, according to its own research:

- a. At least five-to-six percent of fourteen-year-olds admit to addiction to the platform;
- b. Sixty-six percent of teen girls and forty-six percent of teen boys have experienced negative social comparisons on Instagram;
- c. Facebook makes body-image issues worse for one-third of girls;

- d. Thirteen-and-one-half percent of teen-girl Instagram users say the platform makes thoughts of suicide and self-injury worse;
 - e. Seventeen percent of teen-girl Instagram users say the platform makes eating issues worse;
 - f. Instagram users are twice as likely to develop an eating disorder as those who don't use social media.
109. Facebook and Instagram are also defective for failing to warn users that:
- a. Engagement-based ranking and intermittent variable rewards are:
 - i. highly addictive,
 - ii. promote harmful social comparison,
 - iii. promote negative, controversial, and/or emotionally activating content,
 - iv. promote negative, harmful, and/or dangerous interest groups and/or content creators,
 - v. encourage bullying and conflict,
 - vi. can trap users in a cycle of viewing content that is innately harmful or in a manner that is harmful, such as content related to eating disorders, depression, or self-harm, and
 - vii. present a false reality (regarding one's comparative status to their peers, and/or the general state of world or political affairs);
 - b. Face tracking and augmentation (image and video filters):
 - i. inflict unrealistic and biased beauty standards upon users, and
 - ii. cause harmful social comparison based on a misleading curation of peers' appearances and success, especially among teenage female users;
 - c. The platforms cause the mental and physical health harms as listed above;

- d. The likelihood of these harms and likely severity for these harms are even greater for the developing brains of minors;
- e. The likelihood and intensity of these harmful effects are exacerbated by the collaboration of these features; and
- f. The likelihood and intensity of these harmful effects are increased by other features and innerworkings of the platforms which are currently publicly unknown and hidden from users and governments.

110. The failure of DEFENDANTS to adequately warn about its defective products, and its efforts to misleadingly advertise through conventional and social media avenues, created a danger of injuries described herein that were reasonably foreseeable at the time of design, development, coding, operation, and dissemination of the platforms.

111. Through their incredible power as the premier social media companies (and/or association with such companies), DEFENDANTS have silenced and suppressed information, research efforts, and public awareness efforts regarding the harmful health impact of their platforms.

112. Rather than warning users of likely harms, DEFENDANTS regularly fine-tune the platforms to aggressively socially and psychologically engineer new and ongoing users to increase addiction and exposure to their platforms, causing and increasing physical and psychological harm. The platforms encourage users to recruit more users across their personal electronic contacts.

113. The failure of DEFENDANTS to adequately warn about its defective products—and its efforts to misleadingly advertise through conventional, online, and peer-to-peer avenues—created a danger of injuries described herein that were reasonably foreseeable at the time of design, distribution, and operation of the platforms.

114. At all relevant times, DEFENDANTS could have provided adequate warnings and instructions to prevent the harms and injuries set forth herein, such as providing full and accurate

information about the products in advertising, at point of dissemination/account registration, and at various intervals of the user interface.

115. Reasonable companies under the same or similar circumstances would have warned and instructed of the dangers.

116. Plaintiff was injured as a direct and proximate result of DEFENDANTS' failure to warn and instruct because he would not have used Facebook and Instagram had he received adequate warnings and instructions that the platforms could cause social media addiction, depression, body dysmorphia, anxiety, suicidal ideation, self-harm, thoughts of self-harm, insomnia, eating disorder, anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, death by suicide, death by eating disorder, lack of focus, ADHD, difficulty sleeping, fatigue, headaches, migraines, loss of vision, eye strain, among other harmful effects.

117. Meta's lack of adequate and sufficient warnings and instructions, and its inadequate and misleading advertising, was a substantial contributing factor in causing the harm to Plaintiff.

118. Plaintiff demands judgment against DEFENDANTS for compensatory, treble, and punitive damages, medical monitoring to diagnose the platforms induced injuries at an earlier date to allow for timely treatment and prevention of exacerbation of injuries, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF
NEGLIGENCE AND/OR GROSS NEGLIGENCE

119. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each preceding and succeeding paragraph as though set forth fully at length herein.

120. Plaintiff pleads all Claims for Relief of this Complaint in the broadest sense, pursuant to all laws that may apply under choice-of-law principles, including the law of Plaintiff's resident State, Ohio. Plaintiff pleads this Claim for Relief under all applicable product liability acts, statutes, and laws of the State of Ohio.

121. At all relevant times, DEFENDANTS designed, developed, managed, operated, inspected, tested (or not), marketed, advertised, promoted, disseminated, made publicly available, and/or benefited from Facebook and Instagram and therefore owed a duty of reasonable care to avoid causing harm to those that used it, such as Plaintiff.

122. Facebook and Instagram were the types of products that could endanger others if negligently made or promoted.

123. DEFENDANTS had a duty of reasonable care in designing, manufacturing, coding, inspecting, testing, marketing, advertising, promoting, supplying, disseminating and/or making publicly available the platforms to avoid causing harm to those that used Facebook and Instagram.

124. DEFENDANTS knew or should have known by the exercise of reasonable care, the risks to users of the platforms, of mental and physical health harms, as well as other forms of economic damages.

125. DEFENDANTS knew or should have known by the exercise of reasonable care, that minors and young people would be attracted to these products.

126. DEFENDANTS knew or, by the exercise of reasonable care, should have known use of Facebook and Instagram was dangerous, harmful, and injurious when used by Plaintiff in a reasonably foreseeable manner, particularly with minors and young adults.

127. DEFENDANTS knew or, by the exercise of reasonable care, should have known ordinary consumers such as Plaintiff would not have realized the potential risks and dangers of Facebook and Instagram. Facebook and Instagram are highly addictive and likely to cause mental and physical injuries as listed above.

128. DEFENDANTS knew or, by the exercise of reasonable care, should have known that Facebook and Instagram posed risks including the risks of social media addiction, depression, body dysmorphia, anxiety, suicidal ideation, self-harm, thoughts of self-harm, insomnia, eating disorder, anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, death by suicide, death by eating disorder, lack of

focus, ADHD, difficulty sleeping, fatigue, headaches, migraines, loss of vision, eye strain, among other harmful effects, as described herein, that were known and knowable in light of scientific and medical knowledge that was generally accepted in the scientific community at the time of development, dissemination, public release, and operation of the platforms.

129. DEFENDANTS knew or should have known that Facebook and Instagram needed to be researched, designed, manufactured, coded, programmed, assembled, inspected, tested, marketed, advertised, promoted, operated, managed, maintained, supplied, disseminated, and/or made available properly, without defects and with due care to avoid needlessly causing harm.

130. DEFENDANTS knew or should have known that Facebook and Instagram would cause harm to users if the following features, among others, were included: (1) engagement-based ranking (sorting content on a user's feed based on engagement or "meaningful social interactions" rather than chronology); (2) intermittent variable rewards (a system of "likes", comments, strategically-timed notifications, promoting the content of new users and users who have not posted in a while, among other features); (3) face tracking and augmentation (*i.e.*, photo and video filters designed to make users appear more attractive); (4) endless scrollable content (especially auto-playing video content such as the Instagram "Reels" content feed); (5) the interaction of these features; and (6) other features of the platform which are currently unknown and hidden from users and governments.

131. DEFENDANTS knew or should have known that engagement-based ranking and intermittent variable rewards are highly addictive, promote harmful social comparison, encourage bullying and conflict, can trap users in a cycle of viewing content that is innately harmful or in a manner that is harmful, and present a false reality. Image and video filters inflict unrealistic and biased beauty standards upon users and cause harmful social comparison based on a misleading curation of peers' appearances, especially among teenage female users.

132. DEFENDANTS knew or should have known that the collaboration of these features multiplies the platforms' power to inflict harm by heightening the platform's addictive nature, increasing exposure to content that triggers negative social comparison, exposing users to innately harmful content, increasing time of exposure to harm, further encouraging bullying and promoting conflict, and multiplying harm in other ways.

133. DEFENDANTS knew or should have known that the features combine to create a user interface of endless, auto-playing, image and video content, that is algorithmically sorted to place the most attention-grabbing content at the top and/or in a distilled feed that is very difficult to cease consuming, especially for young users. Content that is promoted by the algorithm is often related to beauty, success/wealth flaunting, or lifestyles, which causes negative physical or social comparison, especially among teens. Meta's algorithms also promote controversial, disturbing, negative, and/or emotionally charged content causing harm to users.

134. DEFENDANTS knew or should have known that the combined result of these features is to present to users a false reality—it presents to users a world which is constantly controversial and negative; where most other people are exceedingly more attractive than the user; where most other people are exceedingly more successful and/or competent than the user; and which will facilitate and encourage harmful behaviors such as self-harm and eating disorders.

135. DEFENDANTS knew or should have known that these features take advantage of biological systems, human behavior, and psychology, to addict and condition users to engage in repetitive content-consuming actions such as scrolling, "liking," and sharing content in search of repeated dopamine releases. All the while, the users' input and behavior are tracked to allow the platform to automatically tune itself to each individual user to become as addictive and difficult to stop engaging with as possible.

136. DEFENDANTS knew or should have known that Facebook and Instagram could cause serious risk of harm, particularly to young persons and minors.

137. DEFENDANTS were negligent, reckless, and careless and failed to take the care and duty owed to Plaintiff, thereby causing Plaintiff to suffer harm.

138. The negligence and extreme carelessness of DEFENDANTS includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- a. Failure to perform adequate testing of the Facebook and Instagram prior to marketing to ensure safety, including long-term testing of the product, and testing for physical and mental health injuries;
- b. Failure to warn consumers that Facebook and Instagram had not been adequately tested or researched prior to marketing to ensure safety;
- c. Failure to take reasonable care in the design of Facebook and Instagram;
- d. Failure to use reasonable care in the production/development of Facebook and Instagram;
- e. Failure to use reasonable care in the operation of Facebook and Instagram;
- f. Failure to use reasonable care in the coding/assembly of Facebook and Instagram;
- g. Failure to use reasonable care in advertising, promoting, and marketing Facebook and Instagram;
- h. Failure to use reasonable care in the dissemination of Facebook and Instagram without adequate warnings;
- i. Use of a design that includes features that cause mental and physical harm, including, but not limited to: (1) engagement-based ranking (sorting content on a user's feed based on engagement or "meaningful social interactions" rather than chronology); (2) intermittent variable rewards (a system of "likes," comments, strategically-timed notifications, promoting the content of new users and users who have not posted in a while, among other features); (3) face

tracking and augmentation (*i.e.*, photo and video filters designed to make users appear more attractive); (4) endless scrollable content (especially auto-playing video content such as the Instagram “Reels” content feed); (5) the interaction of these features; and (6) other features of the platform which are currently unknown and hidden from users and governments;

- j. Use of a design, engagement-based ranking and intermittent variable rewards that DEFENDANTS knew or should have known that are highly addictive, promote harmful social comparison, encourage bullying and conflict, can trap users in a cycle of viewing content that is innately harmful or in a manner that is harmful, and present a false reality. Image and video filters inflict unrealistic and biased beauty standards upon users and cause harmful social comparison based on a misleading curation of peers’ appearances, especially among teenage female users;
- k. Use of design features that DEFENDANTS knew or should have known would interact to multiply the platforms’ power to inflict harm by heightening the platform’s addictive nature, increasing exposure to content that triggers negative social comparison, exposing users to innately harmful content, increasing time of exposure to harm, further encouraging bullying and promoting conflict, and multiplying harm in other ways;
- l. Use of design features that DEFENDANTS knew or should have known would combine to create a user interface of endless, auto-playing, image and video content, that is algorithmically sorted to place the most attention-grabbing content at the top and/or in a distilled feed that is very difficult to cease consuming, especially for young users. Content that is promoted by the algorithm is often related to beauty, success/wealth flaunting, or lifestyles,

which causes negative physical or social comparison, especially among teens. Meta's algorithms also promote controversial, disturbing, negative, and/or emotionally charged content causing harm to users;

- m. Use of design features that DEFENDANTS knew or should have known would result in presenting to users a false reality—it presents to users a world which is constantly controversial and negative; most other people are exceedingly more attractive than the user, and most other people are more successful and/or competent than the user;
- n. Failure to inspect Facebook and Instagram for them to operate properly and avoid addiction, overuse, or mental health harms;
- o. Failure to reasonably and properly test and properly analyze the testing of Facebook and Instagram under reasonably foreseeable circumstances;
- p. Failure to warn consumers about the dangers associated with use of Facebook and Instagram, in that it was unsafe, causes social media addiction, depression, body dysmorphia, anxiety, suicidal ideation, self-harm, thoughts of self-harm, insomnia, eating disorder, anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, death by suicide, death by eating disorder, lack of focus, ADHD, difficulty sleeping, fatigue, headaches, migraines, loss of vision, eye strain, among other harmful effects;
- q. Failure to subsequently remedy harm-causing features of the platforms after Meta had actual knowledge of harm to users;
- r. Failure to provide any instructions regarding a safe manner, frequency, and length of use of the platforms per day;
- s. Failure of DEFENDANTS to verify the age of consumers creating accounts and using Facebook and Instagram;
- t. Failure to recall Facebook and Instagram;

u. All other failures, acts, and omissions set forth herein.

139. DEFENDANTS' acts and omissions constitute gross negligence because they constitute a total lack of care and an extreme departure from what a reasonably careful company would do in the same situation to prevent foreseeable harm to Plaintiff.

140. DEFENDANTS acted and/or failed to act willfully, and with conscious and reckless disregard for the rights and interests of Plaintiff, and their acts and omissions had a great probability of causing significant harm and in fact resulted in such harm to Plaintiff.

141. Based on their strategic and intentional promotion, advertising, and marketing history, DEFENDANTS reasonably should have foreseen that young people would try Facebook and Instagram and quickly become addicted to Facebook and Instagram, resulting in teenagers and young adults developing lifelong addictions. After fine-tuning the product to addict users using features that also result in serious mental health and physical harms, DEFENDANTS reasonably should have foreseen the emotional distress this would cause on the individuals who would get addicted, as well the stress this would place on their loved ones around them.

142. Defendants intentionally created an attractive nuisance to children, but simultaneously failed to provide adequate warnings or safeguards from the harmful effects they knew were occurring.

143. Plaintiff was injured as a direct and proximate result of negligence and/or gross negligence as described herein. Such harm includes social media compulsion, multiple periods of suicidal ideation, depression, severe anxiety, and a reduced inclination or ability to sleep, among other harmful effects, which may cause or contribute to additional disease.

144. DEFENDANTS' negligence and/or gross negligence were a substantial factor in causing and or contributing to Plaintiff's harms.

145. In addition, Plaintiff has faced economic damages, which include, but are not limited to, lost wages, lost earning capacity, and other forms of economic damages to be developed in discovery.

146. Plaintiff demands judgment against DEFENDANTS for compensatory, treble, and punitive damages, medical monitoring to diagnose the platforms induced injuries at an earlier date to allow for timely treatment and prevention of exacerbation of injuries, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
NEGLIGENT MISREPRESENTATION

147. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each preceding and succeeding paragraph as though set forth fully at length herein.

148. Plaintiff pleads all Claims for Relief of this Complaint in the broadest sense, pursuant to all laws that may apply under choice-of-law principles, including the law of Plaintiff's resident State, Ohio. Plaintiff pleads this Claim for Relief under all applicable product liability acts, statutes, and laws of the State of Ohio.

149. At all relevant times, DEFENDANTS designed, developed, managed, operated, inspected, tested (or not), marketed, advertised, promoted, disseminated, made publicly available, and/or benefited from Facebook and Instagram and therefore owed a duty of reasonable care to avoid causing harm to those that used it, such as Plaintiff.

150. DEFENDANTS were negligent, reckless, and careless and owed a duty to Plaintiff to make accurate and truthful representations regarding Facebook and Instagram, DEFENDANTS breached their duty, thereby causing Plaintiff to suffer harm.

151. DEFENDANTS represented to Plaintiff—via the media, advertising, website, social media, and promotions, among other misrepresentations described herein—that:

- a. Facebook and Instagram were safe and were not harmful;

- b. Long-term, frequent, prolonged use was harmless;
- c. Facebook and Instagram increased social connectivity, rather than causing feelings of isolation; and
- d. An inaccurate and misleading portrayal of the platforms mental and physical health impact;

152. DEFENDANTS omitted/failed to ever inform Plaintiff and other consumers, by any media, that, according to its own research:

- a. At least five-to-six percent of fourteen-year-olds admit to addiction to the platform;
- b. Sixty-six percent of teen girls and forty-six percent of teen boys have experienced negative social comparisons on Instagram;
- c. Facebook makes body-image issues worse for one-third of girls;
- d. Thirteen-and-one-half percent of teen-girl Instagram users say the platform makes thoughts of suicide and self-injury worse;
- e. Seventeen percent of teen-girl Instagram users say the platform makes eating issues worse; and
- f. Instagram users are twice as likely to develop an eating disorder as those who don't use social media.

153. Meta also omitted to inform users that, as it knew or should have known:

- a. Engagement-based ranking and intermittent variable rewards are
 - i. highly addictive,
 - ii. promote harmful social comparison,
 - iii. promote negative, controversial, and/or emotionally activating content,
 - iv. promote negative, harmful, and/or dangerous interest groups and/or content creators,

- v. encourage bullying and conflict,
 - vi. can trap users in a cycle of viewing content that is innately harmful or in a manner that is harmful, such as content related to eating disorders, depression, or self-harm, and
 - vii. present a false reality (regarding one's comparative status to their peers, and/or the general state of world or political affairs);
- b. Face tracking and augmentation (image and video filters):
- i. inflict unrealistic and biased beauty standards upon users, and
 - ii. cause harmful social comparison based on a misleading curation of peers' appearances and success, especially among teenage female users;
- c. The platforms cause the mental and physical health harms as listed above;
- d. The likelihood of these harms and likely severity for these harms are even greater for the developing brains of minors;
- e. The likelihood and intensity of these harmful effects are exacerbated by the interaction of these features; and
- f. The likelihood and intensity of these harmful effects are increased by other features and innerworkings of the platforms which are currently publicly unknown and hidden from users and governments.

154. These representations were false and omissions were material. The platforms are unsafe and were known by Meta to cause mental and physical health harms, especially in youth, such as social media addiction, depression, body dysmorphia, anxiety, suicidal ideation, self-harm, thoughts of self-harm, insomnia, eating disorder, anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, death by suicide, death by eating disorder, lack of focus, ADHD, difficulty sleeping, fatigue, headaches, migraines, loss of vision, eye strain, among other harmful effects.

155. DEFENDANTS knew or should have known these representations were false and negligently made them without regard for their truth.

156. Through DEFENDANTS' incredible power as the premier social media companies (and/or association with such companies), they have silenced and suppressed information, research efforts, and public awareness efforts regarding the harmful health impact of their platforms.

157. DEFENDANTS had a duty to accurately provide this information to Plaintiff. In concealing this information from Plaintiff, DEFENDANTS breached their duty. DEFENDANTS also gained financially from this concealment, and because of their breach.

158. DEFENDANTS intended for Plaintiff to rely on these representations.

159. Each of these misrepresentations were material at the time they were made. Each of the misrepresentations concerned material facts that were essential to the analysis undertaken by Plaintiff as to whether to sign up for or use Facebook and Instagram.

160. DEFENDANTS have yet to disclose or correct these misrepresentations about Facebook and Instagram.

161. Plaintiff reasonably relied on these representations and were harmed as described herein. Plaintiff's reliance on DEFENDANTS' representation was a substantial factor in causing Plaintiff's harms. Had DEFENDANTS told Plaintiff the truth about the safety and algorithmic framework of the platforms, Plaintiff would not have registered with them or used them.

162. DEFENDANTS' acts and omissions as described herein were committed in reckless disregard of Plaintiff's rights, interests, and well-being to enrich DEFENDANTS.

163. Plaintiff was injured as a direct and proximate result of DEFENDANTS' negligent misrepresentations regarding Facebook and Instagram as described herein. Such harm includes social media compulsion, multiple periods of suicidal ideation, depression, severe anxiety, and a reduced inclination or ability to sleep, among other harmful effects, which may cause or contribute to additional disease.

164. Plaintiff demands judgment against DEFENDANTS for compensatory, treble, and punitive damages, medical monitoring to diagnose the platforms induced injuries at an earlier date to allow for timely treatment and prevention of exacerbation of injuries, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
FRAUD BY OMISSION

165. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each preceding and succeeding paragraph as though set forth fully at length herein.

166. Plaintiff pleads all Claims for Relief of this Complaint in the broadest sense, pursuant to all laws that may apply under choice-of-law principles, including the law of Plaintiff's resident State, Ohio. Plaintiff pleads this Claim for Relief under all applicable product liability acts, statutes, and laws of the State of Ohio.

167. At all relevant times, DEFENDANTS designed, developed, managed, operated, inspected, tested (or not), marketed, advertised, promoted, disseminated, made publicly available, and/or benefited from Facebook and Instagram and therefore owed a duty of reasonable care to avoid causing harm to those that used it, such as Plaintiff.

168. DEFENDANTS' marketing, promotions, and advertisements contained deceptive and/or misleading statements, implications, images, and portrayals that the platforms were safe, improved social connectivity, and improved the mental and physical health of its users. For example, Meta's investor relations page states that "Facebook's mission is to give people the power to build community and bring the world closer together. People use Facebook to stay connected with friends and family, to discover what's going on in the world, and to share and express what

matters to them.”¹¹ In actuality, Facebook and Instagram pose a serious risk to users’ mental and physical health, which Meta has long known.

169. DEFENDANTS’ marketing, promotions and advertisements failed to disclose that the platforms, by contrast, were likely to cause social media addiction, depression, body dysmorphia, anxiety, suicidal ideation, self-harm, thoughts of self-harm, insomnia, eating disorder, anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, death by suicide, death by eating disorder, lack of focus, ADHD, difficulty sleeping, fatigue, headaches, migraines, loss of vision, eye strain, among other harms.

170. The omissions were misleading and deceptive standing alone and were particularly deceptive in light of Meta’s marketing, promotions and advertising of Facebook and Instagram as positive for users mental and physical health.

171. DEFENDANTS represented to Plaintiff—via the media, internet, advertising, its website, the platforms themselves, other social media, and promotions—that:

- a. Facebook and Instagram were safe and were not harmful;
- b. Facebook and Instagram were positive and beneficial to a users’ wellbeing, improved social connectivity, and improved the mental and physical health of its users;
- c. Long-term, frequent, prolonged use was harmless;
- d. Facebook and Instagram increased social connectivity, rather than causing feelings of isolation;
- e. An inaccurate and misleading portrayal of the platforms mental and physical health impact; and
- f. Other misrepresentations described herein.

¹¹<https://investor.fb.com/resources/default.aspx#:~:text=Facebook%20Investor%20Relations%3F-,What%20is%20Facebook's%20mission%20statement%3F,express%20what%20matters%20to%20them.>

172. DEFENDANTS omitted/failed to ever inform Plaintiff and other consumers, by any media, that, according to its own research:

- g. At least five-to-six percent of fourteen-year-olds admit to addiction to the platform;
- h. Sixty-six percent of teen girls and forty-six percent of teen boys have experienced negative social comparisons on Instagram;
- i. Facebook makes body-image issues worse for one-third of girls;
- j. Thirteen-and-one-half percent of teen-girl Instagram users say the platform makes thoughts of suicide and self-injury worse;
- k. Seventeen percent of teen-girl Instagram users say the platform makes eating issues worse; and
- l. Instagram users are twice as likely to develop an eating disorder as those who don't use social media.

173. Meta also omitted/failed to inform users that, as it knew or should have known:

- a. Engagement-based ranking and intermittent variable rewards are:
 - i. highly addictive,
 - ii. promote harmful social comparison,
 - iii. promote negative, controversial, and/or emotionally activating content,
 - iv. promote negative, harmful, and/or dangerous interest groups and/or content creators,
 - v. encourage bullying and conflict,
 - vi. can trap users in a cycle of viewing content that is innately harmful or in a manner that is harmful, such as content related to eating disorders, depression, or self-harm, and

- vii. present a false reality (regarding one's comparative status to their peers, and/or the general state of world or political affairs);
- b. Face tracking and augmentation (image and video filters):
 - i. inflict unrealistic and biased beauty standards upon users, and
 - ii. cause harmful social comparison based on a misleading curation of peers' appearances and success, especially among teenage female users;
- c. The platforms cause the mental and physical health harms as listed above;
- d. The likelihood of these harms and likely severity for these harms are even greater for the developing brains of minors; and
- e. The likelihood and intensity of these harmful effects are exacerbated by the collaboration of these features.

174. These omissions were false and material. These omissions also communicated falsehoods and were material. The platforms are unsafe and were known by Meta to cause mental and physical health harms, especially in youth, such as social media addiction, depression, body dysmorphia, anxiety, suicidal ideation, self-harm, thoughts of self-harm, insomnia, eating disorder, anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, death by suicide, death by eating disorder, lack of focus, ADHD, difficulty sleeping, fatigue, headaches, migraines, loss of vision, eye strain, among other harmful effects.

175. Plaintiff suffered as a result of the above omissions.

176. Through their incredible power as the premier social media companies (and/or association with such companies), DEFENDANTS have silenced and suppressed information, research efforts, and public awareness efforts regarding the harmful health impact of their platforms.

177. DEFENDANTS' conduct was fraudulent and deceptive because their misrepresentations and omissions had the capacity to, were likely to, and, in fact, did deceive reasonable consumers including the Plaintiff. Reasonable consumers, including the Plaintiff, would have found it material to their purchasing decisions that the platforms' products posed unreasonable risks of substantial mental and bodily injury, including addiction resulting from the use of the products. Knowledge of these facts would have been a substantial factor in Plaintiff's decisions to purchase and consume Facebook and Instagram.

178. DEFENDANTS owed Plaintiff a duty to disclose these facts because they were known and/or accessible exclusively to DEFENDANTS, who have had exclusive and superior knowledge of the facts; because the facts would be material to reasonable consumers; because the platforms pose an unreasonable risk of substantial mental and bodily injury; and because the platforms made partial representations concerning the same subject matter as the omitted facts.

179. Plaintiff reasonably and justifiably relied on the misrepresentations and/or omissions. Reasonable consumers would have been expected to have relied on the platforms' misrepresentations and omissions.

180. DEFENDANTS knew or should have known that their misrepresentations and/or omissions were false and misleading, and intended for consumers to rely on such misrepresentations and omissions.

181. DEFENDANTS' misrepresentations and/or omissions were a substantial factor in causing Plaintiff's harms. Plaintiff was injured as a direct and proximate result of DEFENDANTS' fraudulent conduct as described herein.

182. DEFENDANTS purposely and intentionally omitted from their marketing, promotions, advertisements of Facebook and Instagram that the platforms were likely to cause substantial harm as detailed above, with a state of mind characterized by a conscious disregard for

the safety of Plaintiff and the public, the act of which had a great probability of causing substantial harm, and, in fact, did cause substantial harm.

183. Plaintiff demands judgment against DEFENDANTS for compensatory, treble, and punitive damages, medical monitoring to diagnose the platforms induced injuries at an earlier date to allow for timely treatment and prevention of exacerbation of injuries, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
FRAUDULENT CONCEALMENT

184. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each preceding and succeeding paragraph as though set forth fully at length herein.

185. Plaintiff pleads all Claims for Relief of this Complaint in the broadest sense, pursuant to all laws that may apply under choice-of-law principles, including the law of Plaintiff's resident State, Ohio. Plaintiff pleads this Claim for Relief under all applicable product liability acts, statutes, and laws of the State of Ohio.

186. At all relevant times, DEFENDANTS designed, developed, managed, operated, inspected, tested (or not), marketed, advertised, promoted, disseminated, made publicly available, and/or benefited from Facebook and Instagram and therefore owed a duty of reasonable care to avoid causing harm to those that used it, such as Plaintiff.

187. DEFENDANTS had a duty to disclose material facts about Facebook and Instagram to Plaintiff.

188. DEFENDANTS fraudulently and deceptively marketed Facebook and Instagram to Plaintiff as safe, healthful, or not harmful, and beneficial to user mental health and social connectedness when DEFENDANTS knew it to be untrue.

189. DEFENDANTS fraudulently and deceptively downplayed or minimized any risk associated with its platforms and product features. DEFENDANTS and others worked together to

pitch news stories or other media content designed to downplay the risks of its platforms, suggesting that any concern was overblown, or a panic. These tactics mimic those used by the tobacco industry to sow seeds of doubt and confusion among the public, to initiate new users, to keep customers using Facebook and Instagram, and to avoid regulation or legislative efforts to control Meta.

190. Through their incredible power as the premier social media companies (and/or association with such companies), DEFENDANTS have silenced and suppressed information, research efforts, and public awareness efforts regarding the harmful health impact of their platforms.

191. DEFENDANTS fraudulently and deceptively concealed that Facebook and Instagram can cause social media addiction, depression, body dysmorphia, anxiety, suicidal ideation, self-harm, thoughts of self-harm, insomnia, eating disorder, anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, death by suicide, death by eating disorder, lack of focus, ADHD, difficulty sleeping, fatigue, headaches, migraines, loss of vision, eye strain, among other harms.

192. DEFENDANTS fraudulently and deceptively concealed they had not adequately researched or tested the platforms and its features to assess its safety before offering it on the market and promoting it to young people and adults.

193. DEFENDANTS fraudulently and deceptively concealed that the platforms were powerfully addictive.

194. DEFENDANTS further failed to disclose to Plaintiff that the platforms are designed to create and sustain an addiction. DEFENDANTS also manipulated the platforms algorithms and features in ways that could and would impact their addictiveness and mental health impact, and DEFENDANTS did so without notifying Plaintiff. DEFENDANTS actively concealed the innerworkings of its platforms and their mental health impacts.

195. DEFENDANTS concealed from Plaintiff that, according to their own research:

- a. At least five-to-six percent of fourteen-year-olds admit to addiction to the platform;
- b. Sixty-six percent of teen girls and forty-six percent of teen boys have experienced negative social comparisons on Instagram;
- c. Facebook makes body-image issues worse for one-third of girls;
- d. Thirteen-and-one-half percent of teen-girl Instagram users say the platform makes thoughts of suicide and self-injury worse;
- e. Seventeen percent of teen-girl Instagram users say the platform makes eating issues worse; and
- f. Instagram users are twice as likely to develop an eating disorder as those who don't use social media.

196. DEFENDANTS also concealed from Plaintiff that:

- a. Engagement-based ranking and intermittent variable rewards are:
 - i. highly addictive,
 - ii. promote harmful social comparison,
 - iii. promote negative, controversial, and/or emotionally activating content,
 - iv. promote negative, harmful, and/or dangerous interest groups and/or content creators,
 - v. encourage bullying and conflict,
 - vi. can trap users in a cycle of viewing content that is innately harmful or in a manner that is harmful, such as content related to eating disorders, depression, or self-harm, and
 - vii. present a false reality (regarding one's comparative status to their peers, and/or the general state of world or political affairs);
- b. Face tracking and augmentation (image and video filters):

- i. inflict unrealistic and biased beauty standards upon users, and
- ii. cause harmful social comparison based on a misleading curation of peers' appearances and success, especially among teenage female users;
- c. The platforms cause the mental and physical health harms as listed above;
- d. The likelihood of these harms and likely severity for these harms are even greater for the developing brains of minors;
- e. The likelihood and intensity of these harmful effects are exacerbated by the collaboration of these features; and
- f. The likelihood and intensity of these harmful effects are increased by other features and innerworkings of the platforms which are currently publicly unknown and hidden from users and governments.

197. Each of these misrepresentations and omissions were material at the time they were made. Each of the misrepresentations and omissions concerned material facts that were essential to the analysis undertaken by Plaintiff as to whether to register or use the platforms.

198. Plaintiff did not know of the facts that DEFENDANTS concealed.

199. DEFENDANTS intended to deceive Plaintiff and the public by concealing these facts.

200. DEFENDANTS had a duty to accurately provide this information to Plaintiff. In concealing this information from Plaintiff, DEFENDANTS breached their duty. DEFENDANTS also gained financially from this concealment, and because of their breach.

201. DEFENDANTS had ample opportunities to disclose these facts to Plaintiff, through advertising, on its websites, platforms, and on other social media. DEFENDANTS concealed material information at all relevant times, through today. DEFENDANTS have yet to disclose the truth about Facebook and Instagram.

202. Plaintiff relied to his detriment on DEFENDANTS' fraudulent omissions. Had Plaintiff been adequately informed of the material facts concealed from him regarding the safety of the platforms, and not intentionally deceived by DEFENDANTS, he would not have signed up for or used Facebook and Instagram.

203. DEFENDANTS' fraudulent concealment was a substantial factor in Plaintiff's harms as described herein, including: social media compulsion, multiple periods of suicidal ideation, depression, severe anxiety, and a reduced inclination or ability to sleep, among other harmful effects, which may cause or contribute to additional disease.

204. DEFENDANTS fraudulently and deceptively concealed from their marketing, promotions, advertisements of Facebook and Instagram that the platforms were likely to cause substantial harm as detailed above, with a state of mind characterized by a conscious disregard for the safety of Plaintiff and the public, the act of which had a great probability of causing substantial harm, and, in fact, did cause substantial harm.

205. Plaintiff was injured as a direct and proximate result of DEFENDANTS' fraudulent conduct as described herein.

206. Plaintiff demands judgment against DEFENDANTS for compensatory, treble, and punitive damages, medical monitoring to diagnose the platforms induced injuries at an earlier date to allow for timely treatment and prevention of exacerbation of injuries, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT FRAUD

207. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each preceding and succeeding paragraph as though set forth fully at length herein.

208. Plaintiff pleads all Claims for Relief of this Complaint in the broadest sense, pursuant to all laws that may apply under choice-of-law principles, including the law of Plaintiff's

resident State, Ohio. Plaintiff pleads this Claim for Relief under all applicable product liability and conspiracy, statutes, and the common law of the State of Ohio.

209. DEFENDANTS entered into an agreement to advance their financial interests by injuring Plaintiff. Specifically, DEFENDANTS worked in concert to maintain and maximize the number of users addicted to Facebook and Instagram to ensure a steady and growing customer base.

210. DEFENDANTS sought to accomplish this objective by: (1) designing a product that was intended to addict its users to dopamine-triggering stimuli on its electronic platforms (similar to electronic gambling platforms); (2) marketing, advertising, promoting and misbranding that platform to consumers, including the vulnerable youth market; and (3) defrauding regulators and the public to advance their interests.

211. Plaintiff's addiction to the platforms was a primary object of the Conspiracy. DEFENDANTS orchestrated efforts with a unity of purpose to addict this generation of teenagers and young adults to its platforms by way of unlawful conduct in marketing, promoting, manufacturing, designing, and disseminating Facebook and Instagram that substantially contributed to the Plaintiff's injuries as alleged herein.

212. DEFENDANTS further conspired with one another by setting out to entice and lure new users of the platforms as a wrongful, unlawful, and tortious means to make a profit.

213. DEFENDANTS' conspiracy involved:

- a. Developing social media platforms to be as addictive as possible, regardless of mental and physical health impacts;
- b. Suppressing internal and external efforts to research the harmful effects of those platforms;
- c. Suppressing internal and external efforts to inform consumers of the harmful effects of those platforms;

- d. Making knowingly false and misleading representations and omissions to government organizations, personnel, legislators, and regulators, including at congressional hearings; and
- e. Engaging in lobbying efforts and political donations to discourage office holders from performing oversight of its platforms.

214. DEFENDANTS' conduct violated state law and constituted a conspiracy to harm Plaintiff. Plaintiff brings a cause of action for conspiracy to commit fraud under applicable state statutory and common law.

215. DEFENDANTS purposely and intentionally, with a state of mind characterized by a conscious disregard for the safety of Plaintiff and the public, came to a common understanding, whether spoken or unspoken, to design, formulate, develop, manage, inspect, test (or not), market, advertise, promote, disseminate, and make publicly available Facebook and Instagram, both highly addictive and unreasonably dangerous when disseminated, lacking adequate warnings or instructions, the act of which had a great probability of causing substantial harm, and, in fact, did cause substantial harm.

216. DEFENDANTS' conspiracy to commit fraud was a substantial factor in causing Plaintiff's harms. Plaintiff was injured, as described herein, as a direct and proximate result of DEFENDANTS' unlawful conspiracy as described herein.

217. Plaintiff demands judgment against DEFENDANTS for compensatory, treble, and punitive damages, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
UNJUST ENRICHMENT

218. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each preceding and succeeding paragraph as though set forth fully at length herein.

219. Plaintiff pleads all Claims for Relief of this Complaint in the broadest sense, pursuant to all laws that may apply under choice-of-law principles, including the law of Plaintiff's resident State, Ohio.

220. At all relevant times, DEFENDANTS designed, developed, managed, operated, inspected, tested (or not), marketed, advertised, promoted, disseminated, made publicly available, and/or benefited from Facebook and Instagram and therefore owed a duty of reasonable care to avoid causing harm to those that used it, such as Plaintiff.

221. DEFENDANTS concealed from Plaintiff that, according to their own research:

- a. At least five-to-six percent of fourteen-year-olds admit to addiction to the platform;
- b. Sixty-six percent of teen girls and forty-six percent of teen boys have experienced negative social comparisons on Instagram;
- c. Facebook makes body-image issues worse for one-third of girls;
- d. Thirteen-and-one-half percent of teen-girl Instagram users say the platform makes thoughts of suicide and self-injury worse;
- e. Seventeen percent of teen-girl Instagram users say the platform makes eating issues worse; and
- f. Instagram users are twice as likely to develop an eating disorder as those who don't use social media.

222. DEFENDANTS also concealed from Plaintiff that:

- a. Engagement-based ranking and intermittent variable rewards are:
 - i. highly addictive,
 - ii. promote harmful social comparison,
 - iii. promote negative, controversial, and/or emotionally activating content,

- iv. promote negative, harmful, and/or dangerous interest groups and/or content creators,
 - v. encourage bullying and conflict,
 - vi. can trap users in a cycle of viewing content that is innately harmful or in a manner that is harmful, such as content related to eating disorders, depression, or self-harm, and
 - vii. present a false reality (regarding one's comparative status to their peers, and/or the general state of world or political affairs);
- b. Face tracking and augmentation (image and video filters):
- i. inflict unrealistic and biased beauty standards upon users, and
 - ii. cause harmful social comparison based on a misleading curation of peers' appearances and success, especially among teenage female users;
- c. The platforms cause the mental and physical health harms as listed above;
- d. The likelihood of these harms and likely severity for these harms are even greater for the developing brains of minors;
- e. The likelihood and intensity of these harmful effects are exacerbated by the interaction of these features; and
- f. The likelihood and intensity of these harmful effects are increased by other features and innerworkings of the platforms which are currently publicly unknown and hidden from users and governments.

223. DEFENDANTS received a measurable benefit at the expense of Plaintiff in the form of ad revenue and other revenue derived from consumers use of Facebook and Instagram.

224. DEFENDANTS appreciated, recognized, and chose to accept the monetary benefits Plaintiff's registration and use of the platforms conferred onto DEFENDANTS at the Plaintiff's

detriment. These benefits were the expected result of DEFENDANTS acting in their pecuniary interests at the expense of its users.

225. The harm causing features listed above were the same platform components that increased Meta's revenue—addiction and overuse of the platforms directly creates increased ad revenue for the company. The benefit to Meta came directly at the expense of the Plaintiff's time, mental wellness, and physical health.

226. There is no justification for DEFENDANTS' enrichment. It would be inequitable, unconscionable, and unjust for DEFENDANTS to be permitted to retain these benefits because the benefits were procured because of their wrongful conduct.

227. DEFENDANTS wrongfully obfuscated the harm caused by their conduct. Thus, Plaintiff, who mistakenly enriched DEFENDANTS by relying on DEFENDANTS' fraudulent representations, could not and did not know the effect that using Facebook and Instagram would have on Plaintiff's health.

228. Plaintiff is entitled to restitution of the benefits DEFENDANTS unjustly retained and/or any amounts necessary to return Plaintiff to the position he occupied prior to dealing with DEFENDANTS. Due to the sprawling, decades-long concern about the impacts of technology and the internet on mental and physical health, and litigation commonly following injuries afflicted using the internet, and other notice they have received because of lawsuits filed against them, DEFENDANTS are reasonably notified that Plaintiff would expect compensation from DEFENDANTS' unjust enrichment stemming from their wrongful actions.

229. Plaintiff demands judgment against DEFENDANTS for compensatory, treble, and punitive damages, medical monitoring to diagnose the platforms induced injuries at an earlier date to allow for timely treatment and prevention of exacerbation of injuries, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

NINTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
MEDICAL MONITORING

230. Plaintiff incorporates by reference each preceding and succeeding paragraph as though set forth fully at length herein.

231. Plaintiff pleads all Claims for Relief of this Complaint in the broadest sense, pursuant to all laws that may apply under choice-of-law principles, including the law of Plaintiff's resident state, Ohio. Plaintiff pleads this Claim for Relief under all applicable product liability acts, statutes, and laws of the State of Ohio.

232. At all relevant times, DEFENDANTS designed, developed, managed, operated, inspected, tested (or not), marketed, advertised, promoted, disseminated, made publicly available, and/or benefited from Facebook and Instagram and therefore owed a duty of reasonable care to avoid causing harm to those that used it, such as Plaintiff.

233. Facebook and Instagram cause or exacerbate mental and physical health harms, including, but not limited to, depression, anxiety, suicidal ideation, self-harm, thoughts of self-harm, and eating disorders, among other harmful effects, which may cause or contribute to additional disease.

234. According to Meta's internal research:

- a. At least five-to-six percent of fourteen-year-olds admit to addiction to the platform;
- b. Sixty-six percent of teen girls and forty-six percent of teen boys have experienced negative social comparisons on Instagram;
- c. Facebook makes body-image issues worse for one-third of girls;
- d. Thirteen-and-one-half percent of teen-girl Instagram users say the platform makes thoughts of suicide and self-injury worse;

- e. Seventeen percent of teen-girl Instagram users say the platform makes eating issues worse;
- f. Instagram users are twice as likely to develop an eating disorder as those who don't use social media.

235. Facebook and Instagram cause harm by the following product effects:

- a. Engagement-based ranking and intermittent variable rewards are:
 - i. highly addictive,
 - ii. promote harmful social comparison,
 - iii. promote negative, controversial, and/or emotionally activating content,
 - iv. promote negative, harmful, and/or dangerous interest groups and/or content creators,
 - v. encourage bullying and conflict,
 - vi. can trap users in a cycle of viewing content that is innately harmful or in a manner that is harmful, such as content related to eating disorders, depression, or self-harm, and
 - vii. present a false reality (regarding one's comparative status to their peers, and/or the general state of world or political affairs);
- b. Face tracking and augmentation (image and video filters):
 - i. inflict unrealistic and biased beauty standards upon users, and
 - ii. cause harmful social comparison based on a misleading curation of peers' appearances and success, especially among teenage female users;
- c. The platforms cause the mental and physical health harms as listed above;
- d. The likelihood of these harms and likely severity for these harms are even greater for the developing brains of minors;

- e. The likelihood and intensity of these harmful effects are exacerbated by the interaction of these features; and
- f. The likelihood and intensity of these harmful effects are increased by other features and innerworkings of the platforms which are currently publicly unknown and hidden from users and governments.

236. Engagement-based ranking and intermittent variable rewards are highly addictive, promote harmful social comparison, encourage bullying and conflict, can trap users in a cycle of viewing content that is innately harmful or in a manner that is harmful, and present a false reality. Image and video filters inflict unrealistic and biased beauty standards upon users and cause harmful social comparison based on a misleading curation of peers' appearances, especially among teenage female users.

237. The collaboration of these features multiplies the platforms' power to inflict harm by heightening the platform's addictive nature, increasing exposure to content that triggers negative social comparison, exposing users to innately harmful content, increasing time of exposure to harm, further encouraging bullying and promoting conflict, and multiplying harm in other ways.

238. The features combine to create a user interface of endless, auto-playing, image and video content, that is algorithmically sorted to place the most attention-grabbing content at the top and/or in a distilled feed that is very difficult to cease consuming, especially for young users. Content that is promoted by the algorithm is often related to beauty, success/wealth flaunting, or lifestyles, which causes negative physical or social comparison, especially among teens. Meta's algorithms also promote controversial, disturbing, negative, and/or emotionally charged content causing harm to users.

239. The combined result of these features is to present to users a false reality—it presents to users a world which is constantly controversial and negative; where most other people

are exceedingly more attractive than the user; where most other people are exceedingly more successful and/or competent than the user; and which will facilitate and encourage harmful behaviors such as self-harm and eating disorders.

240. These features take advantage of biological systems, human behavior, and psychology, to addict and condition users to engage in repetitive content-consuming actions such as scrolling, “liking,” and sharing content in search of repeated dopamine releases. All the while, the users’ input and behavior are tracked to allow the platform to automatically tune itself to each individual user to become as addictive and difficult to stop engaging with as possible.

241. Potential health harms from these features include, among other types of harm, social media addiction, depression, body dysmorphia, anxiety, suicidal ideation, self-harm, thoughts of self-harm, insomnia, eating disorder, anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, death by suicide, death by eating disorder, lack of focus, ADHD, difficulty sleeping, fatigue, headaches, migraines, loss of vision, eye strain, among other harmful effects.

242. As a direct and proximate result of DEFENDANTS’ conduct, Plaintiff has developed mental and physical health issues that will require life-long monitoring treatment.

243. As a direct and proximate result of DEFENDANTS’ conduct, Plaintiff has a significantly increased risk of developing a serious latent disease and/or injury, suffering further injury at an unknown date in the future. Such injuries include the development and/or exacerbation of social media addiction, depression, body dysmorphia, anxiety, suicidal ideation, self-harm, thoughts of self-harm, insomnia, eating disorder, anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, death by suicide, death by eating disorder, lack of focus, ADHD, difficulty sleeping, fatigue, headaches, migraines, loss of vision, eye strain, among other harmful effects.

244. Monitoring procedures exist that makes the early detection and prevention of the above technology-related and/or induced diseases and mental health issues possible. Many of the

above physical and mental issues can lead to other physical and mental health injuries long-term that can be detected and prevented by existing medical and psychological testing and treatment.

245. For example, eating disorders can cause hormone/growth problems, heart problems, neurological problems, abnormal cell growth, and cancer. Anxiety can lead to social impairment, relationships, suicide risk, more frequent hospitalizations, substances abuse (prescribed and non-prescribed), unemployment, somatoform. Nearly all the other kinds of harms listed above commonly lead to other health issues.

246. These procedures are different from that normally recommended in the absence of the exposure. These monitoring procedures include non-routine surveillance studies, laboratory testing, and physical examinations, and would be reasonably necessary according to contemporary scientific principles.

247. Plaintiff has suffered physical, mental, and emotional harms. Anxiety, depression, sleep deprivation, eating disorders (and many of the other harms listed above) are well-known to cause long-lasting conditions, hidden conditions, and health problems that do not manifest fully until much later in life. Existing medical research indicates that these issues can cause permanent digestive tract injury, brain injury, cardiovascular disorders, and many other harms. The injuries such products cause on the human body has already been inflicted in its users, such as Plaintiff, but the full extent of the injury will not manifest until later in Plaintiff's life. Thus, because of DEFENDANTS' conduct, it is reasonably necessary that Plaintiff be placed under periodic screening and/or diagnostic testing beyond that normally recommended in the absence of the issues Plaintiff has suffered due to use of these platforms.

248. Plaintiff demand judgment against DEFENDANTS for medical monitoring damages to diagnose the platforms induced injuries at an earlier date to allow for timely treatment and prevention of exacerbation of injuries, together with interest, costs of suit, attorneys' fees, and all such other relief as the Court deems proper.

249. Such other relief as the Court deems proper.

VII. TIMELINESS AND TOLLING OF STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS

250. Through the exercise of reasonable diligence, Plaintiff did not and could not have discovered that Facebook and Instagram caused his injuries and/or sequelae thereto because, at the time of these injuries and/or sequelae thereto, the cause was unknown to Plaintiff.

251. Plaintiff did not suspect and had no reason to suspect Facebook and Instagram caused his injuries and/or sequelae thereto until less than the applicable limitations period prior to the filing of this action.

252. In addition, DEFENDANTS' fraudulent concealment has tolled the running of any statute of limitations. Through their affirmative misrepresentations and omissions, DEFENDANTS actively concealed from Plaintiff the risks associated with the defects of Facebook and Instagram and that these products caused his injuries and/or sequelae thereto. Through their ongoing affirmative misrepresentations and omissions, DEFENDANTS committed continual tortious, and fraudulent acts that continue to this day.

253. As a result of DEFENDANTS' fraudulent concealment, Plaintiff was unaware and could not have reasonably known or learned through reasonable diligence that he had been exposed to the defects and risks alleged herein and that those defects and risks were the direct and proximate result of DEFENDANTS' acts and omissions.

VIII. DEMAND FOR A JURY TRIAL

Plaintiff hereby demands a trial by jury consisting of the maximum number of jurors permitted by law.

/s/ Mark H. Troutman
Attorney for Plaintiffs and Trial Attorney

IX. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

Plaintiff prays for judgment against DEFENDANTS to the full extent of the law, including but not limited to:

1. Entering judgment for Plaintiff and against DEFENDANTS;
2. Entering an Order that DEFENDANTS are jointly and severally liable;
3. Damages to compensate Plaintiff for injuries sustained as a result of the use of the platforms, including, but not limited to, physical pain and suffering, mental anguish, loss of enjoyment of life, emotional distress, expenses for hospitalizations and medical treatments, and other economic harm that includes, but is not limited to, lost earnings and loss of earning capacity;
4. Awarding actual and compensatory damages;
5. Awarding statutory damages in the maximum amount permitted by law;
6. Awarding exemplary, treble, and/or punitive damages in an amount in excess of the jurisdictional limits;
7. Awarding reasonable attorneys' fees;
8. Awarding experts' fees;
9. Awarding costs of litigation;
10. Awarding pre-judgment and post-judgment interest at the lawful rate;
11. A trial by jury on all issues of the case;
12. Awarding medical monitoring costs or programs; and
13. Any other relief as this Court may deem equitable and just, or that may be available.

DATED: August 22, 2022

Respectfully Submitted,

s/ Mark H. Troutman

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*Trial Attorney

Shawn K. Judge (0069493)

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***pro hac vice applications forthcoming**

Defendants To Be Served as Follows:

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Facebook Holdings, LLC

c/o Corp Service Co.
d/b/a CSC Lawyers Incorporating Service
2710 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 150N
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Facebook Operations, LLC

c/o Corp Service Co.
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Facebook Payments, Inc.

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Facebook Technologies, LLC

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Instagram, LLC.

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